

Vending firm probed



Photo by Mark Richards

Campus concern over national investigation

by T.L. Vau Dell and Kathy Mulady

A multinational corporation under investigation by federal authorities for possible ties to organized crime is operating a controversial vending machine operation at SF State.

The firm, ARA Services, Inc., is currently competing for the university's campus Dining Center contract. A subsidiary of ARA — Golden Gate Publications — delivers books and magazines to the campus bookstore.

SF State leases space to the company in return for a percentage of vending sales.

A spokesman for the FBI Organized Crime Force in Philadelphia, Pa. confirmed that ARA is part of a probe into underworld crime figures from New York to California. But the official would not say how prominently ARA figures in the investigation.

With revenue declining — peak years produced \$50,000 in commissions for the uni-

versity, last year netted \$20,000 — and information about the federal probe seeping out, campus officials are showing some concern.

Although many SF State contracts like ARA's come up for bid regularly, the vending machine contract has not been opened for bid since it was awarded to ARA in 1972.

Walter Speer, manager of the Franciscan Shops bookstore, a non-profit organization which oversees campus vending machines said he recommended annual competitive bids last summer.

The suggestion was never acted upon, however, because of a pending transfer of the vending contract to the supervision of the Student Union management.

Terms of a transfer were never agreed

• see ARA, page 11

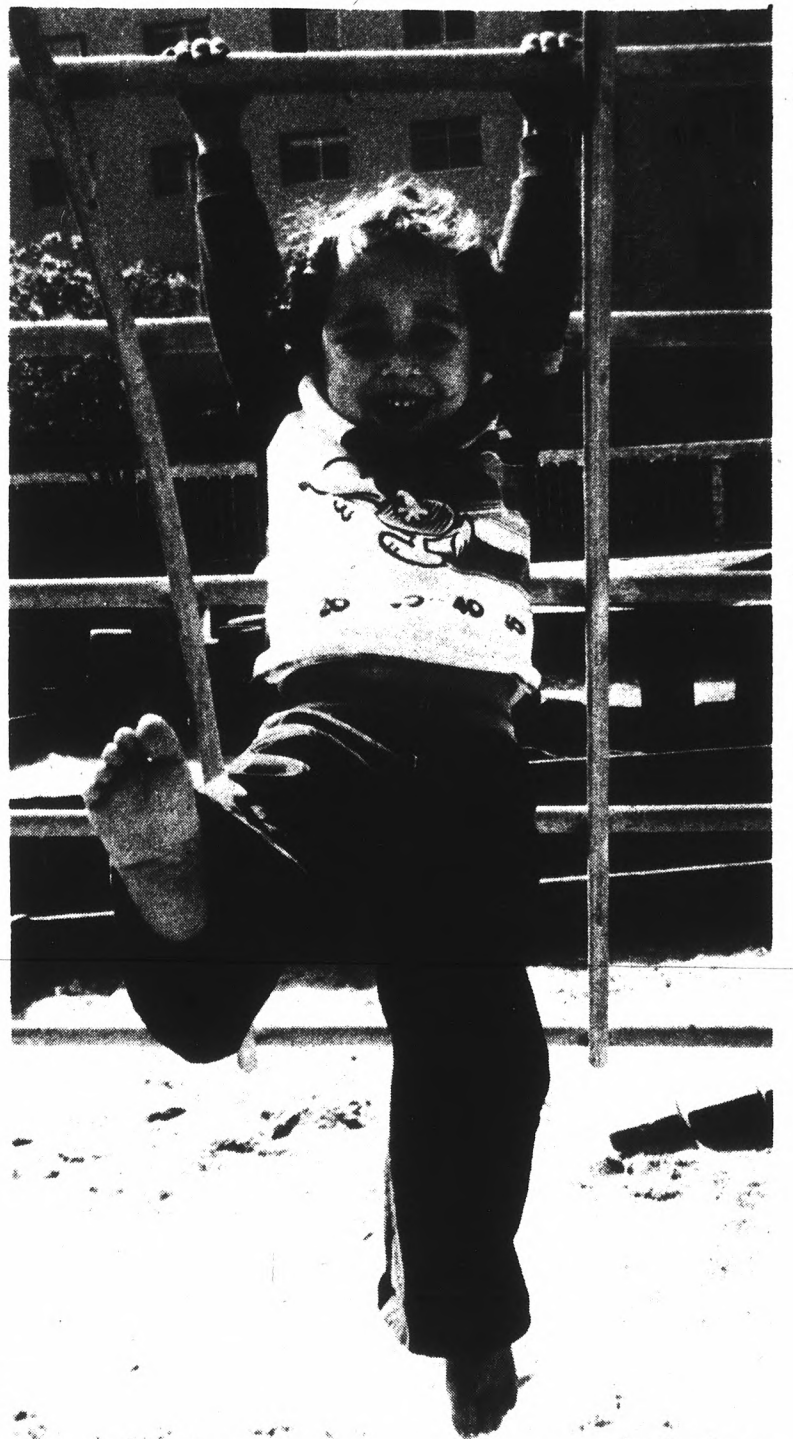


Photo by Michael Simon

Childcare gets off on the right foot.

Childcare reborn — center comes to life

by Bill Miller

The new space wasn't painted, the curtains weren't hung, and the telephone was still missing. It didn't matter. After a two-year hiatus and several recent delays, the Lilliput Childcare Center, situated behind Merced Hall dormitory, returned to life Monday.

"A lot of love went into this place," said Director Kyzcy (Keet-see) Montague.

The door was officially unlatched at 7:45 a.m., but there was no fanfare — only plenty of opening-day jitters.

The first group of anxious parents trickled in, just as unsure about what to expect as the wide-eyed children they had securely in tow.

"This is nice," a parent said, scouting the renovated interior. "Really nice."

* * *

Ian Pirtle scans the action inside Lilliput's infant room with bulging blue eyes: older kids playing, riding beanbag Volkswagens; younger kids sleeping, a few crying.

He looks closer: fresh white paint on the walls; tables and chairs set off to one side; toys laid out over the carpet. Big people are watching.

Gulp. First-day trepidation. Fear seizes the 18-month-old; it rushes first through his limbs and freezes him like a platinum-blond doll stationed in the midst of chaos.

Then it rises to his throat. Mother? MOTHER! Ian screams, and the tears

• see page 11

PHOENIX

Volume 23, Number 8

San Francisco State University

Thursday, March 15, 1979

PFM caught serving soy

by Mike Yamamoto and Chris Weber

A state Food and Drug Administration (FDA) inspector said yesterday that the campus food service — Professional Food Management Corporation (PFM) — violated advertising laws when it mixed beef and soy products last month and promoted the combination as hamburger.

FDA inspector Lem Perti said no charges were filed against the company

since it halted the practice three weeks ago.

Andy Lareau, PFM manager at SF State's Dining Center, ordered the use of a combination of 90 percent beef and 10 percent soy to "avoid increased prices."

The 1,425 dorm residents remained unaware of the soy substitution until a member of the Dorm Food Action Committee (DFAC), an ad hoc group of SF State students, checked the labels on the Dining Center meat packages.

The committee met with PFM management and confronted them with the soy product labels. Management admitted to using a soy substitute and promised to correct the practice.

PFM is now back to using what Lareau calls "pure ground beef." The new beef is 80 percent lean and 20 percent fat.

Under the California Restaurant Act, hamburger is defined as "chopped fresh or frozen beef, with or without no more than 30 percent fat." Soy products are not mentioned in the def-

inition.

It is for this reason that some fast-food restaurants like Jack-in-the-Box avoid using the words "burger" or "hamburger" in the advertising of their products, to avoid a \$500 fine for violating the health law. Instead, it substitutes names like "Jumbo Jack" and "Bonus Jack."

Perti said "coined names" like those used by Jack-in-the-Box are a legal and acceptable means of representing beef/soy combination meat.

PFM, however, was calling its meat hamburger without labeling it as a soy mixture.

Perti called the Dining Center's practice "false advertising and misrepresentation."

"We did our own investigation," said John Todd, chairman of DFAC. "They (Dining Center officials) were calling it 'regular beef,' but we didn't believe them because it didn't taste like hamburger. It was very covert."

Todd said other ingredients included monosodium glutamate and "bull trimmings."

He also charged there were inadequate storage temperatures for the meat. "We read 22 degrees when the maximum limit is zero to 10 degrees."

Lareau said the refrigeration will "sometimes go up to 30 degrees when the doors are left open during deliveries. There's no harm to the meat."

"It (the mixture) is much more nutritious because soy is 100 percent protein," said Lareau. "It also shrinks less, is juicier and easier to digest."

The 50 cases of the soy/beef combination, which would have lasted ap-

• see PFM, page 11

Through 1st committee

Press bill unopposed

by Robert Bruce

Campus police reports may be available again to the public and press in the near future. A California Senate bill to amend the Information Practices Act sailed through the Senate Governmental Organization Committee on Tuesday without opposition.

SB 242, authored by Sen. David Roberti, D-Hollywood, would eliminate the controversial provision which has been interpreted to prohibit the release of information classified as "personal" or "confidential" by state agencies.

Under a directive from the California State University and Colleges (CSUC) Chancellor's Office, routine police documents including arrest, crime, traffic accident and even lost-

"In researching the opinion that Mr. Gilstrap did," Chapman said, "it was noted that there was specific language in there that created a problem on releasing arrest records."

This observation led to PS 78-01, which Dickerson maintains the CSUC cleared with both the attorney general's office and the Office of Information Practices (OIP) in Sacramento.

Student editors protest, page 4

No one in the attorney general's office would say whether they had cleared the directive, but Justin Keay, director of the OIP, confirmed Dickerson's statement, saying his office had also cleared the Gilstrap opinion.

In contrast to the policy on CSUC campuses, the California Highway Pa-

trol interprets the law more liberally. The only other police agency affected by the Information Practices Act, the CHP gives out all information about persons it arrests with the exception of street addresses. The OIP also approved this practice.

Asked about this apparent contradiction in the law, Keay said the decision to withhold or release information was discretionary with each agency. "The AHP was acting on my advice," and there are no ifs, ands or buts about it.

Keay prefers having the interpretation judgmental. "A person who is arrested the first time for an offense that carries a stigma to it, I can see a good reason for not giving out the information right away," Keay is not an attorney.



More than 400 SF State students and faculty members were arrested during spring 1969 protests (left). The San Francisco Tactical Squad (right) became a daily campus sight.

Court hears blacklist claims by ex-students

by Sidra Watts

The U.S. 9th Circuit Court of Appeals heard arguments in a \$15 million class action suit filed by former SF State students yesterday in a case that has been in litigation for seven years.

The suit, filed in March 1972, stems from the mass arrest of more than 400 students and faculty on the campus Jan. 23, 1969, during a student rally protesting racism within the college system.

The arrests capped 79 days of striking by students and faculty members who participated in the rally initiated by the Black Student Union.

The SF State campus was a battleground for student protesters and police. Then-president S.I. Hayakawa issued an order banning all rallies and demonstrations.

The *San Francisco Chronicle* ran a banner headline the day after the arrests which read, "Illegal Rally on



Charles Jackson, plaintiff

Commons." Third World Liberation Front spokesmen and leaders of Students for a Democratic Society were among those arrested.

Yesterday's hearing dealt with the last in a series of legal actions brought by both sides in the case, which brought national attention to SF State and Hayakawa.

Hearing the case yesterday were 9th Circuit Court judges J. Blaine Anderson and Ozell Trask, and District Court Judge Inzer Wyatt from the southern district of New York.

The strikers' original complaint, filed in March 1972, alleges that S.I. Hayakawa and other SF State officials violated their First, Fifth and 14th Amendment rights.

The first claim contends that SF State officials planned with the San Francisco Police Department to arrest strikers even though the rally was peaceful and legal.

When the arrested students first tried to stop legal proceedings through the courts, they were defeated. But in 1973 the California Supreme Court revoked the lower court decision, saying the demonstrators were peacefully assembled and were thus protected by First Amendment rights of free speech and assembly.

• see BLACKLIST, page 11

california report

UC campus rapes rising; man charged in 4 cases

Santa Barbara — Six women have been raped on or around the UC Santa Barbara campus since Jan. 1. Suspects have been arrested in all cases but one. One suspect, arrested Feb. 14, has been charged with four rapes in the area.

UC Santa Barbara campus police have been deluged with phone calls from students asking what action the police are taking to solve the problem.

So far, police have beefed up campus patrols and are urging women to walk with a partner when they are in the area.

Maestros do it longer

San Diego — Symphony conductors live longer, according to an epidemiologist, Donald Atlas of the UC San Diego School of Medicine.

Conductors live an average of 73.4 years, Atlas found, as compared to a 65.5 year life span for the average American male. He studied only male mortality rates because women conductors are so few. He noted, however, that Nadia Boulanger, the first woman to conduct a full concert of the New York Philharmonic, was 75 years old at the time.

Examples of longevity in the symphonic world include Arturo Toscanini, who died at 85; Walter Damrosch, at 88; and Leopold Stokowski, at 95.

These findings seem to contradict claims that work stress can be harmful to coronary-prone personality types. Atlas feels that "gratifying stress" which fills conductors' lives may have the opposite effect.

He credits superior intelligence, unusual talent or genius, driving motivation and most importantly, a sense of fulfillment derived from world recognition, as the common denominators in the conductors' lives that may account for their longevity.

Another ozone rub out

Irvine — Regulations to restrict the use of methylchloroform, a commercial cleaning solvent, must be seriously considered because of the chemical's potential for reducing the earth's stratospheric ozone, according to F. Sherwood Rowland, professor of chemistry at UC Irvine.

He presented his views last week in Washington, D.C., at a special meeting called by the Environmental Protection Agency.

The meeting, attended by scientists and representatives from universities, industry and regulatory agencies, focused on the question of methylchloroform: how serious a problem is it, and what, if anything, should be done about it?

Rowland's previous research triggered the existing ban on fluorocarbons, another group of chlorine compounds.

Rowland's latest warning is that other chlorine compounds besides fluorocarbons can contribute to ozone destruction.

His theories about the fluorocarbons hazard have been upheld by the National Academy of Sciences. His reports led to a ban last year on non-essential uses of fluorocarbons as aerosol propellants in such products as hair sprays and deodorants.

Sun power: golden oldie

Santa Barbara — A crippling fuel shortage in ancient Greece and Rome led to widespread adoption of solar architecture for houses and even entire cities.

The use of solar energy for centuries by the ancient civilizations is documented in a scholarly paper presented to the Archaeological Institute of America by Professor of Classics Borimir Jordan of UC Santa Barbara and one of his former students, John Perlin, a solar energy historian.

It was "the complete deforestation of their homelands" which forced the Greeks and Romans to turn to the sun, Jordan and Perlin write. Aware of the course of the sun through observation of the sundial, Greek builders oriented houses to capture the sun's heat in the winter and minimize it in the sizzling summer.

Floor plans allowed the low winter sun to penetrate under the eaves and stream into the rooms, warming the earthen floors and adobe walls. In turn, the walls and floors radiated the absorbed heat back during the night.

Science vs. birth defects

San Diego — There are birth defects which are preventable, and the UC San Diego Medical Center has taken a step to wipe them out. The medical center has begun a program titled "San Diego Teratogen Registry," which will examine the effect of drugs, pollutants and other outside agents on new life while it is inside the womb. The program is the first of its kind in the country.

Researchers for the program will concentrate their efforts on teratogenic defects — those which result from exposure during pregnancy to external agents that affect the normal development of the embryo or fetus rather than hereditary defects.

Teratogenic defects can be caused by such things as prescription pharmaceuticals, street drugs, alcohol, radiation, nicotine, chemicals and infectious diseases like German measles.

The greatest danger from these agents occurs during days 13 through 60 of pregnancy, when the unborn child's basic body system and organs are developing.

this week

friday, 3/16

Dr. Elizabeth Wright will give a lecture and slide show about the island of Martinique at the Ecumenical House across 19th Avenue, from 4 to 6 p.m. Sponsored by Le Cercle Francais.

monday, 3/19

"In Search of Atlantis" will explore the theories and myths about Atlantis. Classics Professor Richard Trapp and geology Professor David Mustart are the speakers, and the program is at noon in Student Union basement conference rooms A-E. Sponsored by the Student Activities Office.

wednesday, 3/21

The Placement Center is offering a workshop on techniques of effective resume writing from 9 to 11 a.m. in Library 434. Sign up in Library 438.

EROS is sponsoring a workshop on natural family planning from noon to 2 p.m. in Student Union B 112-113. Susan Burnett will discuss fertility awareness education and present a slide show.

College 'super' board plan rejected

by Betsy Lewis
Administrative Affairs Writer

Two measures that would combine the governing bodies of California colleges and universities into one "super" board of regents, were rejected by a Senate committee last week.

Senate Bill 252 and Senate Constitutional Amendment 13, introduced by Senator Alfred Alquist, D-San Jose, would have established a new board of regents to replace the present UC regents, California State University and College (CSUC) trustees and the community colleges board of governors.

The new regents would assume the powers and responsibilities now held

by these three separate governing bodies. In addition, six to eight councils staffed by university presidents would be established by region to assist in coordinating resources and meeting the specific needs of their local campuses.

Both measures, introduced at a preliminary hearing of the Senate Committee on Education March 7, will be subject to discussion and alterations before it is re-submitted next year, according to Alquist's administrative assistant, Vince Maccarone.

"The bill will be used to stimulate discussion in a series of interim hearings which will be held throughout the state," Maccarone said.

"The first of these hearings should begin in July."

Maccarone said a cost figure on savings that the measures would create had not been determined.

"We're not looking at savings right now," Maccarone said. "At this time we want to see what programs could be eliminated."

In a letter to Alquist, CSUC Chancellor Glenn Dumke said a single university system composed of nine UC campuses, 19 CSUC campuses and 106 community college districts, all governed by one board of regents and six to eight regional sub-boards, would not be efficient.

"Such a concept would create a massive new bureaucracy and a gargantuan educational system involving nearly a million and a half students and widely varied instruction," Dumke said.

SF State Acting Provost Larry Ianni speculated that there could be some positive effects of the measures for

CSUC, even though he acknowledged there were many problems with the proposal in its present form.

"Budgetarily, the CSUC has been at an unfair disadvantage compared to UC and we're about to move into an unfair position compared to community colleges," Ianni said.

"With Proposition 13 in effect, more money is being diverted to support the community colleges because of declining local support. A competitive situation is developing between UC, CSUC and the community colleges."

"The measures could have favorable effects in that they would provide a more equitable method of funding for the three university systems," Ianni said.

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FR78-14	63.97	47.99	2.55
GR78-14	65.30	48.99	2.65
HR78-14	73.30	54.99	2.95
FR78-15	65.30	48.99	2.55
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FR78-14	56.67	42.50	2.65
GR78-14	59.33	44.50	2.85
HR78-14	61.00	45.75	3.09
GR78-15	60.67	45.50	2.90
HR78-15	63.67	47.75	3.11
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P205/70R-14	(FR78-14)	58.33	43.75	2.52
P215/70R-14	(GR78-14)	59.00	44.25	2.76
P225/70R-14	(HR78-14)	65.27	48.95	2.80
P205/75R-15	(FR78-15)	61.27	45.95	2.61
P215/75R-15	(GR78-15)	62.00	46.50	2.79
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C78-14	21.80	26.50	1.88
D78-14	23.25	26.75	1.93
E78-14	23.50	28.75	2.10
F78-14	25.95	29.95	2.22
G78-14	26.95	30.95	2.38
H78-14	27.95	32.50	2.61
560-15wv	26.50	28.50	1.66
F78-15	26.95	30.50	2.41
G78-15	27.25	31.25	2.44
H78-15	28.95	33.95	2.66
J78-15	—	34.95	2.91
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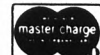


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E78-14	39.67	29.75	2.32
F78-14	43.00	32.25	2.47
G78-14	44.33	33.25	2.62
H78-14	47.99	35.99	2.76
G78-15	45.32	33.99	2.59
H78-15	48.33	36.25	2.82
J78-15	50.33	37.75	3.06
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Size	Group Discount	Purchase Price	F.E.T.
AR60-13	Radial	49.50	32.95
BR60-13	Bias-belted	49.70	33.50
FR60-14	—	58.25	39.75
GR60-14	—	58.75	39.95
LR60-14	—	—	44.95
GR60-15	—	61.75	40.95
LR60-15	—	64.95	46.25

Size	Group Discount	Purchase Price	F.E.T.
AR70-13	Radial	50.95	30.50
BR70-13	Bias-belted	56.95	35.95
FR70-14	—	57.50	37.25
GR70-14	—	59.75	38.50
GR70-15	—	61.95	40.50
HR70-15	—	63.95	42.95

Steel Radial Light Truck



Steel belted radials for pick-ups, campers, and motorhomes. Radial design improves gasoline mileage and handling performance. Manufactured by a "name-brand" manufacturer, but private branded for added savings. Lifetime workmanship-material policies.

Size	Ply	Load Range	Non-Member Purchase Price	Group Discount Purchase Price	F.E.T.
750R-16TT	8	D	103.33	77.50	4.42
800R-16.5TBLS	8	D	99.66	73.75	3.91
875R-16.5TBLS	8	D	103.93	74.75	4.44
950R-16.5TBLS	8	D	109.32	81.99	5.04
950R-16.5TBLS	10	E	130.33	97.75	5.49

TT=Tube Type TBLS Tubeless

Mounting charge for split rims

Special R.V. Tires



Extra wide, extra tough, for both on and off highway use. Great positive traction. Nationwide workmanship-material policies.

Size	Load Range	Non-Member Purchase Price	Group Discount Purchase Price	F.E.T.
10-15 Traction M/S*	4 B	74.41	55.95	4.15
10-15 Traction M/S	4 B	76.48	57.50	4.23
11-15 Traction M/S	4 B	79.73	59.95	4.50
11-15 Traction M/S	6 C	83.46	62.75	4.64
12-15 Traction M/S	6 C	93.03	69.95	5.44
12-16.5 Traction M/S	6 C	98.35	73.95	5.49
12-16.5 Traction M/S	8 D	109.73	82.50	5.87

*Polyester body

Size	Load Range	Non-Member Purchase Price	Group Discount Purchase Price	F.E.T.
10-15 Hiway	4 B	71.75	53.95	4.68
11-15 Hiway	4 B	75.74	56.95	4.28
11-15 Hiway	6 D	79.73	59.95	4.74

Camper and Light Truck



Durable nylon cord construction for rugged, heavy duty, on or off highway use. Choice of modern wide 5-rib tread design, or quiet super traction mud and snow tread. Camper tires feature wide performance tubeless design for maximum mileage. Nationwide lifetime workmanship-material policies.

Size	Ply	Load Range	Non-Member	Group Discount	Purchase Price	F.E.T.
670-15	6	C	40.66	30.50	35.75	2.65/2.95
700-15	6	C	44.32	33.25	37.75	2.86/3.23
700-15	8	D	51.92	38.95	43.50	3.09/3.49
650-16	6	C	42.99	32.25	36.75	3.00/3.03
700-16	6	C	48.65	36.50	40.50	3.02/3.39
750-16	8	D	59.65	44.75	50.75	3.70/4.09
750-17	8	D	71.92	53.95	67.95	4.07/4.81

TUBELESS — CAMPER DUPLEX TYPE

Size	Ply	Load Range	Non-Member	Group Discount	Purchase Price	F.E.T.
700-14	6	C	43.66	32.75	—	2.45/ —
700-14	8	D	47.65	35.75	35.75	2.63/2.93
670-15	6	C	46.32	34.75	36.95	2.76/3.12
800-16.5	6	C	60.98	45.75	46.95	3.24/3.31
800-16.5	8	D	61.98	46.50	49.95	3.50/3.56
875-16.5	8	D	71.65	53.75	57.50	3.97/4.09
950-16.5	8	D	77.98	58.50	63.75	4.49/4.67
950-16.5	10	E	90.58	67.95	68.95	4.88/5.04
10-16.5	6	C	78.58	58.95	62.75	4.28/4.51
10-16.5	8	D	83.65	62.75	66.95	4.55/4.78
12-16.5	6	C	98.58	—	73.95	— /5.49
12-16.5	8	D	97.24	72.95	75.50	5.68/5.87
12-16.5	10	E	102.57	76.95	79.95	5.89/6.18
8-17.5	8	D	70.32	52.75	63.95	3.92/4.23
8-19.5	8	D	82.58	61.95	73.95	4.59/5.18

BELTED TUBELESS

Size	Ply	Load Range	Non-Member	Group Discount	Purchase Price	F.E.T.
G78-15	6	C	59.32	44.50	46.75	3.44/3.63
H78-15	6	C	60.65	45.50	47.75	3.75/3.99
L78-16TT	8	D	71.32	53.50	56.75	4.15/4.17

TT=Tube Type

Mounting charge for split rims

Wheels

Fantastic selection — Literally hundreds of sizes and applications for American, Import, RV and Light Truck applications. Call the nearest warehouse for price and delivery information.

Featuring:



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- CAL CHROME
- TRUSPOKE



Woodspoke

14 x 7 thru
15 x 10
14 x 7 — \$66.48



Vector

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13 x 6 — \$45.07



Cyclone II

13 x 5 1/2 thru
9 1/4 x 16.5
13 x 5 1/2 — \$38.50



Super Spoke

14 x 6 thru
15 x 10
14 x 6 — \$40.33



Bullet

13 x 5 1/2 thru
9 1/4 x 16.5
13 x 5 1/2 — \$38.50



Western Dish

14 x 6 thru
9 1/4 x 16.5
13 x 5 1/2 — \$36.51



Wire X/L

14 x 6 thru
15 x 7
14 x 6 — \$36.29



White Spoke

14 x 6 thru
9 1/4 x 16.5
14 x 6 — \$25.13



Daytona

14 x 7 thru
15 x 10
14 x 7 — \$51.57



Chrome Spoke

14 x 6 thru
9 1/4 x 16.5
14 x 6 — \$32.16



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If your non-member friends want to know if their group can qualify for the TSI program, have them contact the nearest Tire Systems Inc. warehouse.

Due to changing manufacturers costs T.S.I.'s prices are subject to change without notice.

GIFT CERTIFICATES

A practical and useful gift idea. Give a Tire Systems Inc. gift certificate for any occasion. Inquire at your nearest Tire Systems Inc. warehouse.

NO EXCHANGE NECESSARY WITH NEW TIRE PURCHASE

"Non Member Purchase Prices" are prices charged to individuals who do not qualify under a Recognized Participating Group. TSI does not encourage, solicit, or advertise for Non Member sales, and so accordingly few sales are made to Non Members.

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FREE TIRE ROTATION

* FREE TIRE MOUNTING

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The newest concept in front-end design for foreign applications including, ARROW, CAPRI, COLT, DAT-SUN, FIAT, MAZDA, RABBIT, SIROCCO, SUPER-BEETLE, TOYOTA & VOLVO. Correctly calibrated, self-contained cartridge replaces a minimum of 13 original parts. 3-stage valving adjusts to all loads for all roads. Precision design by MONROE allows 50,000 mile pro-rated parts service policy. **Parts only 19.95 Each**
Does not include Labor.



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Same MONROE manufactured struts as above, EXPERTLY INSTALLED by our SERVICE CENTER. 50,000 mile pro-rated parts & labor service policy.

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For the performance import car driver demanding maximum shock absorbing capabilities.
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AUDI, BMW, HONDA, PORSCHE, 280Z and more!
100,000 mile pro-rated parts & labor service policy.
Parts Only \$51.95 Each
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Rayon Belted Radials

*FREE TIRE MOUNTING

COMPACT AND IMPORTED SIZES
40,000 Mile Tread Wear Policy

2 ply rayon cord body. 4 rayon cord belts giving 6 plies under the tread. Tubeless blackwall. Manufactured by one of the world's largest RADIAL tire manufacturers. Lifetime workmanship-material, road hazard policies.

Size	Non-Member Purchase Price	Group Discount Purchase Price	F.E.T.
155-12	34.33	25.75	1.47
155-13	35.33	26.50	1.63
165-13	36.67	27.50	1.83
175-13	40.33	30.25	1.97
165-14	39.33	29.50	1.95
175-14	43.33	32.50	2.08
185-14	46.00	34.50	2.22
155-15	39.67	29.75	1.89
165-15	42.51	31.88	2.04

Winter Traction Mud & Snow

*FREE TIRE MOUNTING

Tire Systems offers a complete line of traction tires. Steel belted radial, fiberglass belted radial, and bias ply are available along with MICHELIN steel radial mud and snow. Stock availability varies by store and by season.

*Lifetime warranty applies to original purchaser and original vehicle only.

Shock Absorbers



Precision engineered for each automobile and manufactured to exact tolerances by MONROE AUTO EQUIPMENT COMPANY. Improved design for increased radial tire performance. Lifetime* shock absorber service policy on parts only purchase, and lifetime* shock absorber service policy on parts and labor with installation at our Service Center.

NEW * NEW * NEW * NEW

- **RADIAL SUPREME™** — Scientifically valved to meet the demands of radial tires. MONROE manufactured **\$12.95 Each**

NEW * NEW * NEW * NEW

- **TRIPLE ADJUSTABLE** — 1 Normal — 2 Firm — 3 Extra Firm — Exceeds Industry capacity by 50% **\$10.95 Each**
- **EXTRA HEAVY DUTY** — 1 1/2" Piston — for maximum shock absorbing performance **\$8.95 Each**
- **HEAVY DUTY** — 1 3/16" Piston — for extended tire life and comfortable ride **\$6.95 Each**
- **STANDARD DUTY** — 1" Piston — exceeds original equipment — limited applications **\$4.35 Each**
- **LOAD LEVELER** — Spring assisted shocks help maintain vehicle height due to sagging springs, heavy loading or trailer towing **\$15.25 Each**
- **AIR SHOCKS** — Adjust vehicle height for big tire clearance, extra load capacity and towing. Fits most cars and light trucks. Hose kit incl **\$20.75 Each**

Maintenance Free Batteries



Tire Systems' batteries feature low-anti-monny grid plates, and explosion-proof recessed vent caps. This serviceable battery virtually eliminates battery care.

FREE INSTALLATION

Price is with Exchange

TIRE SYSTEMS INC. LIFETIME* BATTERY MAINTENANCE FREE

Group No.	Limited Battery Service Policy	0° Cranking Amps	Exchange Price
22F	Lifetime*	390	37.75
24, 24F	Lifetime*	465	45.90
74 side terminal	Lifetime*	465	46.95
27, 27F	Lifetime*	550	50.95

TIRE SYSTEMS INC. SUPER HEAVY DUTY MAINTENANCE FREE

60 month service policy for cars with big engines and high drain extras.

22F	60 month	310	29.95
24, 24F, 29NF	60 month	385	37.25
72, 74 side terminal	60 month	385	38.25
77 side terminal	60 month	440	39.25
27, 27F	60 month	475	41.25

TIRE SYSTEMS INC. HEAVY DUTY MAINTENANCE FREE RECREATIONAL VEHICLE

Specially built heavy duty battery with combination terminals — 48 month service policy.

24 R.V.S.	48 month	465	46.95
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TIRE SYSTEMS HEAVY DUTY MAINTENANCE FREE

42 month service policy — fits most 6 and 12 volt American and foreign cars.

1	6 volt	42 month	425	22.50
19L	6 volt	42 month	400	24.90
22F		42 month	210	26.25
22NF		42 month	230	29.25
60, 53		42 month	385 (60)	30.25
24, 24F		42 month	290	32.25
42		42 month	330	32.75

TIRE SYSTEMS INC'S LIMITED TIRE SERVICE POLICY

- **TSI'S TREADWEAR EXPECTANCY POLICY** — states that the original purchaser will receive full mileage expected, NO TIME LIMIT, or be given a credit towards the purchase of a new tire at our current group discount pricing. The credit will be computed by taking original cost, not including federal excise, state, or local taxes and subtracting a prorated adjustment cost based on the mileage used. Example: If a \$20 tire with a 30,000 mile treadwear expectancy policy wears smooth at 15,000 miles, a credit of \$10.00 will be issued toward the purchase of a new tire at current group discount pricing.
- **TSI'S WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIAL SERVICE POLICY** — states that if a tire fails due to defects in workmanship or material at any time during the life of the original tread, the original purchaser will receive a credit towards the purchase of a new tire at current group discount pricing. The credit will be computed by taking original cost including federal excise tax, and subtracting a prorated adjustment cost based on tread wear used, as measured in 32nds of tread wear. NOTE: Do not confuse this with a mileage based adjustment, the two are not inter-changeable. Further, any failure due to defects in workmanship or materials that occurs during the first 25% of tread wear will be replaced FREE OF CHARGE.
- **TSI'S ROAD HAZARD SERVICE POLICY** — states that if a road hazard occurs during the life of the original tread, the original purchaser will receive a credit towards the purchase of a new tire at current group discount pricing. The credit will be computed by taking original cost, not including federal excise, state or local taxes and subtracting a prorated adjustment cost based on tread wear used, as measured in 32nds of tread wear. NOTE: Do not confuse this with a mileage based adjustment, the two are not inter-changeable.
- **TSI'S LIMITED TIRE SERVICE POLICY VALIDATION** — to keep these policies in effect Tire Systems, Inc. will at no charge supply an owner's Service/Safety Check Validation Manual with each tire purchase which must be presented after the first 5,000 miles of use, and each 10,000 miles thereafter at any TSI installation center for validation of a FREE tire/suspension safety check and FREE rotation if needed. Defective conditions must be of a premature tire failure or wear out, your Tire Service Policies will be voided.
- **CUSTOMER SATISFACTION INFORMATION** — the three Tire Systems Inc. Limited Tire Service Policies described above are individually issued according to the tire model selected and are to be considered in effect upon issuance of the written Tire Service Policies by the salesman at the time of purchase. Covered are new passenger and truck tires used by the original purchaser on the original vehicle only. These Tire Service Policies do not cover: 1) tires with repairable punctures; 2) tires that fail as a result of fire, vandalism, collision, chains, willful abuse, run flat, damage caused by contact with part of vehicle; 3) tires with irregular or premature wear or damage due to: misalignment, faulty or worn suspension systems, improper inflation, out of balance, overloaded, tires used on a wheel of unacceptable rim width; 4) passenger tires used in commercial service or on trucks, taxicabs, or in any form of racing; except: Passenger Tire Treadwear Expectancy Policies will be issued on front wheel drive vehicles, passenger cars used in commercial service, or on light trucks including pickups and vans at 1/2 the stated expected mileage if the application is in compliance with manufacturers standard or optional size application and load rating. Passenger car tires are considered worn when the remaining tread depth is 2/32 or less. Tires required at a future date for replacement of an adjustment tire or additional tire purchases may be limited to manufacturers and models carried in stock by TSI at the time. This service policy does not cover consequential damages or injury resulting therefrom, and no implied or express warranties no matter how made shall be deemed to go beyond the warranties herein described. Should a problem develop concerning these Tire Service Policies you are requested to contact our Consumer Relations Department A/C 916 - 444-5673 who will attempt to be of service to you. In the event we cannot resolve the problem you may go to any appropriate local, state or federal court. Defective tires and Service/Safety Manual with enclosed invoice must be presented at any TSI warehouse for replacement under terms of this service policy.

TIRE SYSTEMS INC'S LIMITED BATTERY SERVICE POLICY

If testing shows a battery to be defective and the battery will not hold a charge the following service policies will apply:

- **TSI'S 42-60 MONTH SERVICE POLICY:** Free replacement within 90 days of purchase. After 90 days the original purchaser will receive a credit towards the purchase of a new battery at current group discount pricing. The credit will be computed by taking original cost and subtracting a prorated adjustment cost based on months used, on non-commercial passenger cars and trucks only. If the battery is used in commercial, tractor, or marine service, reduce the periods of expected service and free replacement by 50%.
- **TSI'S LIFETIME SERVICE POLICY:** Free replacement of lifetime battery unlimited in time, on non-commercial service passenger cars and trucks only. If the battery is used in commercial, tractor, or marine service, reduce the Service Policy to a 42-month service policy, as described above.
- **The Tire Systems Inc. Limited Battery Service Policies** described above are to be considered in effect upon issuance of the written service policy by the salesman at the time of purchase. These policies apply only to original purchaser, original vehicle, and are non-transferable. These Service Policies do not cover consequential damages or injury resulting therefrom, and no implied or express warranties no matter how made shall be deemed to go beyond the warranties herein described. Should a problem develop concerning these Battery Service Policies you are requested to contact our Consumer Relations Department A/C 916 - 444-5673 who will attempt to be of service to you. In the event we cannot resolve the problem you may go to any appropriate local, state or federal court. Defective battery and original invoice must be presented at any TSI warehouse for replacement under terms of this Service Policy.

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OPEN MON. - THUR. 8:00-6:00

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AMERICA'S 5 LARGEST TIRE COMPANIES NO LONGER OFFER A MILEAGE OR ROAD HAZARD WARRANTY!!!
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All tires listed are made by the world's largest tire producers and because of our low prices we cannot always use manufacturer's name. However The National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966 and The Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 109 require that each tire be labeled with the name of the manufacturer or his brand name and an approved code mark to permit the seller to identify the manufacturer of the tire to the purchaser upon request.

PLEASE ASK TO SEE T.S.I.'S CODE LIST OF MANUFACTURERS

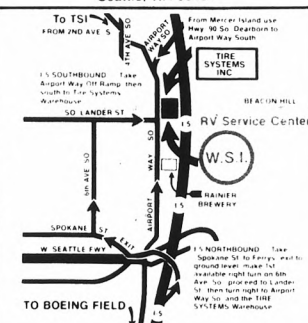
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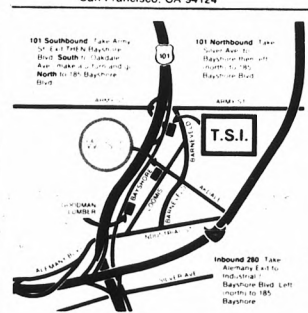
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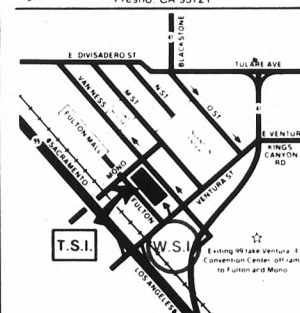
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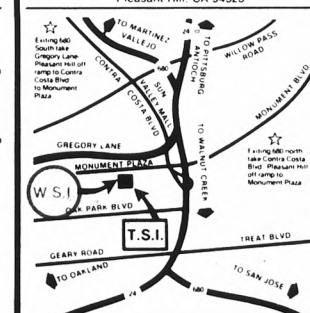
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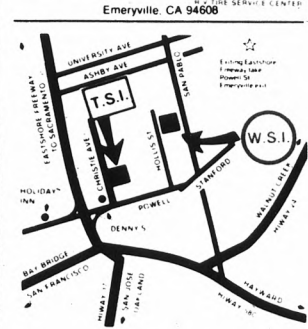
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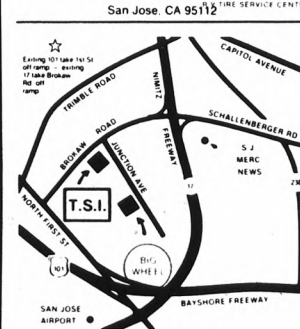
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insight

Under the gun: again

At 58, the ACLU fights for survival after a Nazi 'crisis'

by Roger Cruzen

For 58 years the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) has defended the Constitutional rights of thousands of Americans, but in the past year its efforts have been concentrated on building up its own image against a massive erosion of public support.

When the ACLU agreed to defend members of the American Nazi Party who were refused the right to hold a rally in a Skokie, Ill. park, it had no idea 41,000 of its previously supportive members would resign in protest. The loss of support caused cutbacks in staff and salaries and a re-evaluation of the organization's basic philosophies and goals.

The organization has regained most of the lost numbers through gains in new members, but the momentum the ACLU had been building since the activism of the '60s was halted. The ACLU is attempting to rebuild that momentum against the criticism that it will now defend only those issues which will entice Americans to support the organization financially.

The Skokie case was not the first unpopular cause to be defended by the ACLU. Civil rights leader Martin Luther King, Jr. came to the ACLU for help in 1963 when a court injunction denied the right of blacks to march in Selma, Ala. Several times during the '60s, ACLU lawyers went to court to defend George Lincoln Rockwell, a former Nazi leader. In each case, the union lost a few members, but not nearly as many as it did because of the Skokie case.

"The effect of the Skokie case on the ACLU at the time was tremendous," said Dorothy Ehrlich, executive director of the San Francisco branch of the ACLU. "Losing 20 percent of your members at one time is no small thing."

Internal turmoil caused by staff layoffs and salary cuts further hampered the ACLU's legal efforts. In New York and Washington, D.C. the resignation of members was most highly concentrated. Fifteen percent of those office staffs were laid off and the executive staffs took 5 percent cuts in pay.

Eventually, the ACLU's top executives began to refer to the Skokie case as "the crisis."

The crisis had been building since 1950 when Roger Nash Baldwin, founder of the ACLU, resigned as national executive director after 30 years of prescribing the philosophies and policies of the organization.

The ACLU had its beginnings as the National Civil Liberties Bureau, founded in 1917 by Baldwin, a Harvard graduate who had been imprisoned for a year as a draft resister. Its purpose was to defend persons who claimed exemption from military service as conscientious objectors.

The organization became the ACLU in 1920 when Baldwin broke off from the parent organization. Today, the ACLU provides legal representation for approximately 6,000 clients each year, free of charge. The organization is supported by annual membership dues ranging from \$20 to \$1,000 from the organization's more than 250,000 members.

The government has been suspect of the ACLU since its inception. A Senate subcommittee said in 1943 that: "At least 90 percent of its (the ACLU's) efforts are expended on behalf of Communists who come into conflict with the law. While it professes to stand for free speech, a free press, and free assembly, it is quite obvious its main function is to protect Communists in their activities of force and violence in their program to overthrow the government."

Surprisingly enough, the ACLU was examined only briefly during the Army-McCarthy hearings in the early 1950s. And in 1961, a California Senate subcommittee on Un-American Activities concluded that since the departure of Baldwin as executive director, the ACLU essentially had changed its philosophy and "support" away from Communist organizations.

After 1950, the ACLU did undergo major structural changes, but the changes were of necessity, according to Ehrlich. With its successful defense of individuals and groups whose rights had been breached came additional cases to defend, necessitating more revenue, more publicity, more staff and additional members to support this growth.

These changes were only a prelude to what would come during the '60s. It was during this period of increased political activism that the ACLU experienced tremendous growth in membership, especially in California where student activism was centered. By 1965, the ACLU was 70,000 strong.

As the war in Vietnam expanded during the mid-'60s, the ACLU accepted the case of Dr. Benjamin Spock, the noted baby doctor who was fighting not only charges of draft evasion but the constitutionality of the war itself. And although the organization in its constitution pledges no support of political causes or organiza-

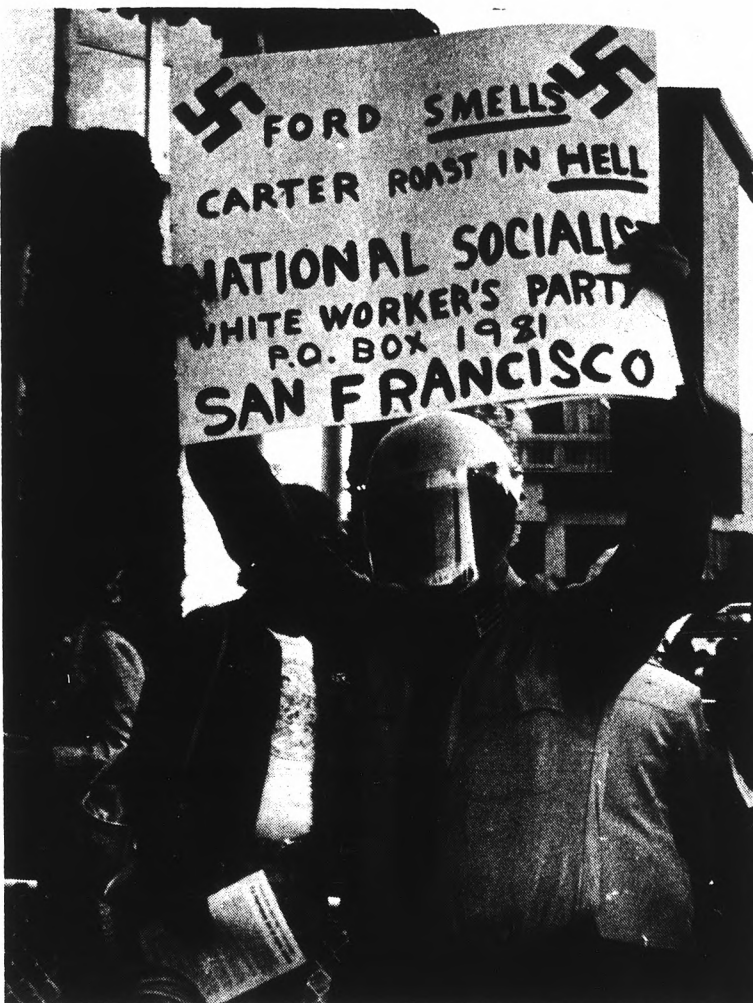


Photo by Alan Stein

Allen Vincent of the American Nazi Party (San Francisco chapter) at a recent demonstration.

tions, by the time the decision was made to invade Cambodia in 1970 the ACLU had issued statements in opposition to the war.

Yet the climate of the times allowed the ACLU the luxury of contradicting its own philosophy and taking what was becoming an increasingly popular political stand against the war — one which helped to increase the organization's membership by 50,000.

When the Watergate case broke, the ACLU was the first organization to call for the impeachment of Richard Nixon in 1973. Once again, the organization's membership consequently rose by 50,000 members. By the end of 1974, ACLU membership was at an all-time high of 170,054.

This tremendous increase in membership brought increased capabilities. The ACLU continued to expand its staff to take on additional rights cases, which were so numerous that some had to be turned down. By this time more than 50 ACLU chapters had been established across the nation.

Five years ago, the ACLU decided to become involved in lobbying Congress and state legislatures. Its rationale in doing so, according to Ehrlich, was that because of the strictness of the Burger Supreme Court on cases of civil rights, more strides could be made in the area of civil liberties through legislative action rather than through the courts.

Political foes of the ACLU cried foul, arguing the organization was be-

coming a vested business interest and was leaning toward the defense of causes rather than individual rights.

At the same time, the ACLU began to devote more time and money to other concerns, such as a study of reproductive freedom (abortion rights), for which it last year budgeted \$200,000. Other similar studies were conducted through a tax-exempt ACLU foundation which accepts donations from such corporate entities as the Ford Foundation.

When the ACLU attempted to come out against the use of plutonium in nuclear reactors, proponents of nuclear power criticized the organization for attempting to develop a "civil liberties rationale" for any issue.

The ACLU's position on plutonium, according to a report by Jim Mann of the *Baltimore Sun*, was based on the rationale that if plutonium was ever stolen by a terrorist group, "the government could respond with a massive use of police power and would conduct searches, some of which no doubt would be unconstitutional," thus posing a "threat" to civil liberties.

In the case of the use of plutonium, the ACLU's position never was published — board members quashed the proposed position after hearing the arguments against it.

It was in December 1977 that the American Nazi Party applied for a permit to hold a rally in a predominantly Jewish suburb of Chicago called Skokie.

More than half of Skokie's 70,000 residents are Jewish. Ten percent of those are survivors, or have relatives who survived, the holocaust.

Skokie officials, fearing violence would erupt if a Nazi rally was allowed, used a flurry of court injunctions and municipal ordinances to deny the request. In reality, the laws in Skokie denied all groups the right to assembly and caused a planned rally by the Jewish Community to be canceled.

The Nazis came to the ACLU for defense.

On the local level, each ACLU chapter is allowed to determine which cases it will defend. Previously, a chapter in Houston, Texas voted not to aid a handful of Nazis whose recorded telephone message had been disconnected by a court order. The message offered \$5,000 to any person who killed a non-white during an attack on a white person.

The Illinois branch saw its case differently, although the Nazis frankly stated through the media that if they ever took power, freedom of speech would be the first thing they would abolish.

The public reacted harshly to the ACLU's defense of an organization that would abridge the rights of others if given the chance. During the first month after the decision to take the Skokie case, the ACLU received more than 4,000 letters protesting its decision.

Members who normally would have rejoined the ACLU after the first of the year failed to send in their donations. New membership came to a standstill. Between 1977 and 1978, the ACLU received approximately \$215,000 less than it had the previous year.

To counteract the losses in membership caused by the Skokie incident, the ACLU last spring began a nationwide membership campaign aimed at gaining 30,000 new members who would pledge \$20 each to the organization. Simultaneously, ACLU leaders developed a series of pamphlets which explained its stance on the Skokie case, and some leaders even appeared on network talk shows to plug for the organization.

"Education about the Skokie case and why we were defending the Nazis helped our cause immensely," said Gallo. "Many of our members felt a real conflict in terms of the rights of people who have divergent beliefs. Many could not divorce themselves from the symbolism of the Nazi party."

Last May, the Skokie case was decided when the U.S. Court of Appeals struck down the Skokie ordinances which required, for example, that any group wishing to hold a rally post a \$350,000 insurance bond. In the meantime, the Nazis decided to hold their rally elsewhere.

Why did the ACLU lose so many members over this one issue?

Ehrlich blames part of the problem on the ACLU itself, but she also faults the media.

"The press picked up on the Skokie case and made it a major issue before we did," Ehrlich said. "We failed to properly notify our members that we were defending the Nazis' rights before the press got wind of the story, and unfortunately, I think some of our members may have felt they had been betrayed."

"Sometimes we don't always do a good job of informing our members about the issues," Ehrlich admitted, although she said the Northern California ACLU publishes a newsletter eight times a year which is designed to describe national issues to its members. "I don't think some of the members really understood how deeply we were willing to go to defend the civil liberties of people who may be considered to be bad guys."

The issue, she said, was not whether it was proper to defend the Nazi party but whether the laws which prohibited the rally were proper in terms of the Constitution.

The ACLU's media campaign, however, did much to clear the air for the ACLU.

"I feel that to a large degree this has been a healthy thing for us to go through," she said. "This issue has probably generated more debate about the First Amendment than any other case in 50 years, and I think that because we maintained our stand and didn't waffle in our position, we actually came out of this thing looking much stronger in many people's minds."

Although the ACLU on the West Coast was less harshly affected by the Skokie case, the repercussions were felt on a local level, according to Gallo.

"The hardship was on the national level," Gallo said, "but that's not to say we weren't affected. We did lose a few members, but in terms of the amount of time we had to spend to answer personally all the requests for information on why we were defending the Nazis, it took an amazing amount of personal effort on the part of the staff."

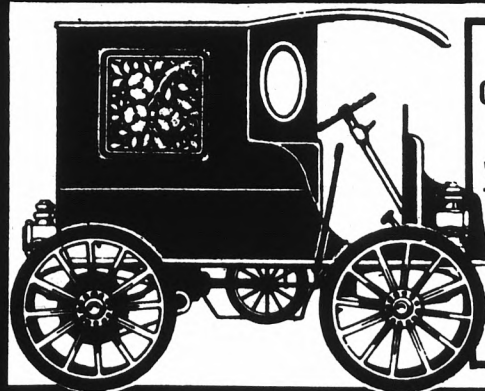
One effect the Skokie case hasn't had on the Northern California ACLU is that the growth of its bureaucracy hasn't ceased. Recently, the San Francisco chapter hired a full-time public relations person as well as a field representative, whose job it is to organize the ACLU's efforts on the grassroots level.

According to Ehrlich, plans for the future include more increases in staff.

Critics still maintain such expansion forces the ACLU to pick and choose between issues that will be covered by the media and thus create public concern for a cause and draw members to the organization.

Ehrlich flatly denies such claims.

"We don't pick and choose between the issues," she said. "I think our record shows we accept and defend both attractive and unattractive issues and not just issues which deal with the First Amendment, but with the entire Bill of Rights. I don't think that we ever have forced a civil liberties rationale on any issue."

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Photo by Martin Jeong

University Public Safety Officer Fred Andrews searches between Cox Stadium and the campus garage Monday at noon.

Stonestown bandit escapes cop search

Guns found near SF State campus

by Sheila Downey

The usual midday siesta at SF State suddenly turned into a Kojak chase scene Monday when a dozen police cars, a sheriff's helicopter and a rooftop SWAT team converged on the area behind the track field in search of a robbery suspect.

It began when a man standing on the second level of the Bullock's parking garage in Stonestown yelled, "Freeze!" and without further warning shot an armed guard who was carrying an unestimated amount of money from the store.

The guard dropped the money bag and fired three shots at the suspect, who fled on foot and was seen running to an apartment building on Buckingham Way. That is where the dragnet began.

An hour-long search ended when two blood-smeared weapons, a .20-gauge shotgun and .22 rifle, were found buried under leaves on a hillside behind the apartment, along with a brown leather jacket nearby.

Police believe the suspect, who is still at large, made a 20-foot leap from a fence onto SF State property and disappeared into campus foot traffic.

He was described by police as a white male approximately 5 feet 11 inches tall and 33 years old, wearing a brown jacket and Levi's.

The guard who was shot, Thomas Taylor, 54, is listed in good condition at Mission Emergency Hospital. He works for Armored Transport Inc., which hailed him for following security procedures to the letter during the attempted robbery.

Police suspect that since the gunman never made an attempt for the money, he may have had an accomplice armed with the .22 rifle, who was to have grabbed the money bag before Taylor was shot.

This second gunman was never sighted, however, during the search. Several persons phoned the police, including the one who saw the suspect jump the fence alone.

Police said there are no further leads in the case.



Photo by Mark Richards

Police dug up this shotgun and a rifle on a nearby hillside.

Editors seek help from state attorney

by Ken Garcia

Sacramento — California student editors voted unanimously last week-end to ask the state attorney general's office for clarification of an act allowing campus police to withhold information from the press.

The Information Practices Act of 1977, known as the Roberti bill, has been interpreted by Glenn Dumke, chancellor of the California State University and Colleges system (CSUC), to forbid the release of most information to the press by campus cops.

Under Dumke's interpretation, routine police documents including arrest, crime, traffic accident and even lost-and-found reports are beyond the bounds of public scrutiny.

The vote came during the annual meeting of the California Intercollegiate Press Association here last week-end.

Chet Diestel, managing editor of the *University Times* at Los Angeles State who authored the resolution, said, "It's extremely hard to ignore the combined efforts of all the schools in the CSUC system." The resolution calls for California Attorney General George Deukmejian to issue an "official legal opinion of the rights and responsibilities of both the campus media and the college and university police."

However, some people think an interpretation of the act will work against the press.

Duana Overbeck, an attorney and former executive secretary of CIPA, said, "I think the attorney general will probably find that the chancellor's order is in accordance with the law. What we need is to amend the act to exempt the press from its restrictive measures."

But a resolution which encouraged

"any legislation to alleviate the problems of access under the Information Practices Act of 1977" failed by a 9-3 margin.

Jack Brandais, managing editor of the *Daily Aztec* at San Diego State, said he was surprised by that vote. "I thought everyone would vote for it, but apparently I was mistaken. I don't think the attorney general's clarification will do anything," he said.

Phoenix Managing Editor Eric Newton said, "They blew it. There's no way Deukmejian will go against the law the way it is. The only solution is SB 242, and those morons didn't even know about the legislation."

Senate Bill 242, which would amend the Information Practices Act, passed the Committee of Senate Governmental Organizations without

opposition Tuesday. The bill is intended to rectify problems of access the press has had in dealing with the campus cops. It was sponsored by the California Newspaper Publishers Association (CNPA).

CNPA General Counsel Michael Dorais said passage of the bill will restore the law as it relates to public access of information.

"It restricts the Roberti Act to its original goal to free access of information," Dorais said. "It means you will have access to the information that you're now seeking."

SB 242 now goes to the senate floor, and if it passes there it will go on to the assembly. Upon approval it will be up to Gov. Jerry Brown to sign it in to law. The bill has an urgency clause which means if it passes, it will go into effect immediately.

Phoenix wins state honors

Sacramento — SF State Journalism Department publications received several awards at the annual meeting of the California Intercollegiate Press Association (CIPA) here last weekend.

Phoenix won first place in the best special issue competition for its coverage of the Moscone and Milk assassinations last November. Phoenix also won second place for best entertainment section and Miriam Kaminsky won first place for best feature story on "A Mohel's Tale of Pomp and Circumcision."

Phoenix also received honorable mention for general excellence among weekly newspapers and a similar nod for best sports section.

Prism, the Journalism Department's feature magazine, won second place for general excellence among college magazines.

Pot-growing bill barely clears first obstacle

by Robert Bruce

Growing your own grass in your home or garden soon may be no more dangerous to your legal health than simple possession of the weed. But pot prohibitionists have other ideas.

An Assembly bill that would decriminalize the cultivation of small amounts of marijuana for personal use barely cleared its first hurdle in the Criminal Justice Committee on Monday.

The measure, AB 315, faces its next test in the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, where continued strong opposition is expected.

Sponsored by Assemblyman Willie Brown, D-San Francisco, the legislation would make cultivation of three or fewer plants subject to citation and a fine of \$100. Cultivation of more than three plants would be punishable by a \$500 fine and up to six months in jail for the first offense.

The committee passed the bill by a 5-4 vote.

Present law requires imprisonment as a felony for cultivation of marijuana but allows only a citation and a fine for possession of an ounce or less. Growing marijuana for sale would remain a felony under the proposed legislation.

Legalization

would mean

commercialization.

The more lenient penalties for possession have been in effect since 1975, when they were steered through the Legislature by the late Mayor George Moscone, then a state senator from San Francisco. The current measure is an attempt to bring penalties for cultivation into conformity with those for misdemeanor possession.

Ironically, many of the original pot smokers of the 1960s have moved to the country and now oppose legalization or decriminalization of marijuana cultivation. Illegal production of large quantities of the plant have brought enormous profit to the farmers of Northern California and Southern Oregon.

Legalization would mean commercial production of marijuana. Decriminalization would allow individuals to grow their own without fear of imprisonment, eliminating their need to buy from the underground entrepreneurs.

Another provision of AB 315 would prohibit prospective employers from obtaining information about convictions for misdemeanor marijuana cultivation that occurred more than two years before, just as current law does for marijuana possession.

Co-sponsors of the measure are the California State University and Colleges Student Presidents Association, the state public defender and the American Civil Liberties Union.

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First Amendment is more than words

Chancellor Glenn Dumke is chipping away at your freedom. He has chosen to use a loophole in the Information Practices Act of 1977 as an excuse to keep information from being released to us by campus police.

The author of the act, state Sen. David Roberti, didn't intend the broad interpretation Dumke has given it.

Roberti has introduced another bill, SB 242, to prevent further gross misuse of the law.

SB 242 is now before Sen. Dan Boatwright's Ways and Means Committee.

Dumke's action goes against the grain of California education. A university, at least in college catalogues, is an open marketplace of ideas, knowledge and information.

Not a place for hidden action or secret police.

Although no one but the California State University and Colleges (CSUC) chief executive — Dumke himself — knows for sure why a piece of vague state legislation was used to stomp on the campus press, we think an incident at San Diego State last year set the wheels in motion.

The *Daily Aztec* there published the name of an administrator who was arrested for soliciting homosexual acts on the campus.

The newspaper got the administrator's name from the campus police arrest report.

Perhaps publishing the name of the administrator on a questionable morals charge is shoddy journalism.

But why should more than 20 CSUC student newspapers have to suffer for a single irresponsible act?

The California Highway Patrol, under the same legislation, chooses a liberal approach. They release everything but home addresses of suspects.

The Highway Patrol, however, could easily change its policy, citing the CSUC police information blackout.

If the Highway Patrol decided to black out arrest information, so may state police, then county sheriffs, and finally, local police.

If this happened, citizens wouldn't be aware of a single crime. Or a crime wave. Or the capture of suspects. Or if a suspect's rights are violated during an arrest.

Today, police allow the public to see arrest reports. The community is informed. But the right to know could soon become the right to ignorance.

Contrary to Dumke's reasoning, the public should know how, when and where a crime is committed, who is arrested, and why.

And for these reasons:

- * It alerts the public to the presence of a criminal.
- * It helps bring forth witnesses who may identify the criminal or help exonerate the innocent.
- * It promotes a watchdog populace to assure that law enforcement officers are doing their jobs — not hanging around doughnut shops.
- * It keeps a frightened community informed and alert when particularly serious crimes occur.

Sadly, Dumke is blind to these functions.

But you can help him see again.

Tell him the Information Practices Act was not meant as a manifesto for secret police.

Tell him the 19 CSUC campuses are safer when we are informed of crimes and arrests.

Send him this editorial.

At this campus, we are 23,000 strong, and 300,000 strong statewide. Flood Dumke's office with letters. Perhaps that will beat his affliction — a fascist cataract — and bend his vision back to the middle.

Defend the First Amendment. Write to:

Glenn S. Dumke
Chancellor of the California State University and Colleges
400 Golden Shore
Long Beach, CA 90802

Hon. Dan Boatwright
Ways and Means Committee
State Capitol
Sacramento, CA 95814

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Yvette DeAndreis

Greenpeace: just a Jack Londonesque adventure

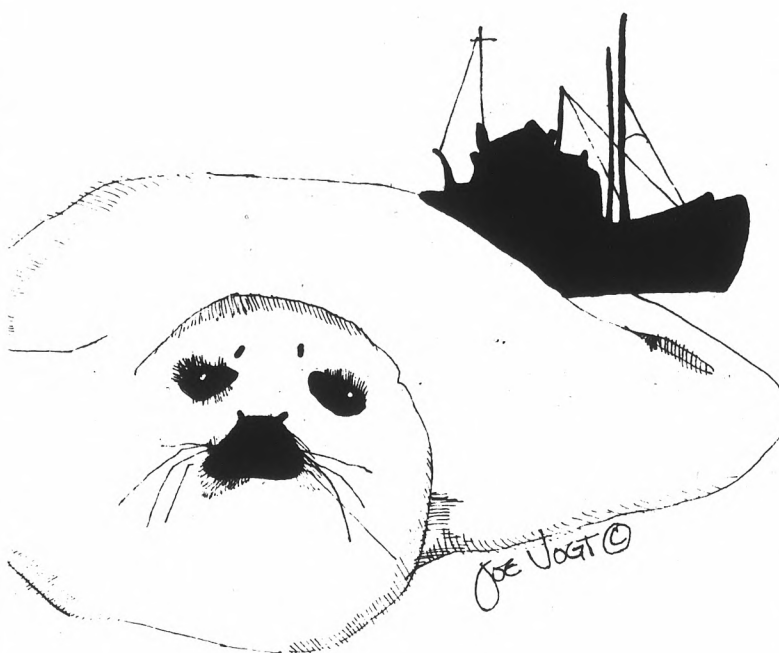
Once upon a time, there was a ship called the *Rainbow Warrior*, which set sail from England with a noble purpose. This purpose was to save helpless harp seals that faced slaughter in the annual seal hunt on the ice floes off Newfoundland. The crew was made up of members of Greenpeace, an environmental group that does not like violence. And this is what they did:

Eight of them sneaked aboard the sealing vessel *Mari* one night and chained themselves to the deck. Four others chained themselves to the crew's nest. Somebody flew a flag saying "Save the Seals," and then the gentle Greenpeace refused to budge.

The police did not like this. They cut the chains and hauled the protesters far away. But the Greenpeace were undaunted and claimed they would return.

Which they probably will, as this is not a fairy tale but something that happened last week, last year, the year before that and the year before that. Each spring since 1976, Greenpeace has been sending members away to bring an end to Canada's annual seal hunt, and it is about time that they found another outlet for their considerable energies. Not that the seals aren't cute, but the protests don't seem to be saving many of them. Besides, there is some doubt as to whether they require saving.

For centuries, the sealers of Newfoundland and Labrador have killed the harp seals for pelts, meat, oil and fat. The sealers club the pups unconscious with hardwood bats, then skin



them with knives. The animals die through massive blood loss during skinning and in past years were not always unconscious.

But Canada has adopted and enforced stiff sealing regulations, and according to authorities, clubbing and bleeding is the most humane way to kill seals.

No less a personage than Tom T. Hughes, the man who organized Canada's first public protest against the seal

hunt in 1957, has said the procedure brings a quick and painless death and is the "most regulated animal activity in North America, or even the world."

There is still a debate over whether the quota set by the Canadian government (180,000) is too high to assure the long-term survival of the harp seal, the second most abundant species on earth. But scientists themselves can't agree whether the harp seal is in danger of becoming extinct or of winding up on an endangered-species list.

If the seal killing is as humane as can be hoped for, and if the seals aren't a sure-fire candidate for extinction, then the heroic efforts of groups such as Greenpeace seem to be, somehow, beside the point.

Either the Greenpeace are sincerely deluded, or else their *raison d'être* is not the saving of seals at all, but the re-enactment of romantic, Jack Londonesque adventure.

Which is fine. But the Greenpeace harp seal fact sheet, on 100 percent recycled paper, says, "As we feel for ourselves, so must we feel for all forms of life — the whales, the seals, the forest, the seas." Well, what about the members of that troublesome species, *Homo sapiens*?

Yes, it is sad that the seals are killed. But there are other things to cry about, closer to home. The first business of a species is to take care of itself. This is a fact of life as cruel, perhaps, as the sealer's club, but without it, where would we be?

Why aren't the Greenpeace and like groups declaring a crusade against child abuse? Or rape? Or the terrorization of older people?

There are no boats to the crib, to the hospital, to the convalescent home. People are not as easy to save as pups and are generally less appealing. But perhaps it would be wise to remember that "You can be an animal lover, but you should be able to relate to people first," as one friend put it.

Otherwise, ships like the *Rainbow Warrior* are as two-dimensional as the *Yellow Submarine*.

Michael Molenda

Punk rock: just another show

In matters of moral debate, you can only beat your head against a wall for a limited period of time. Bludgeon yourself too long and your skull will surely crack, leaving your angry words to pool and stagnate like the blood from your wound.

Whatever the risks, I face the wall tensed for impact.

Rock 'n' roll is catching hell. Again.

More specifically, the punk genus of the rock species is in danger of being eradicated by Mayor Feinstein and her impurity poachers.

Bang. Bang.
When city officials canceled a recent *Avengers* show at the San Francisco Art Institute, it was because they deemed the act unsuitable for performance in venues accessible to minors. Apparently, the posters announcing the event were what prompted the action. They were "obscene."

At this point, we can discuss First Amendment rights and the philosophical perception of obscenity by society, but we won't. Others have bruised their "wall-banging" heads under those flags.

But before an agency undertakes censorship of punk rock because of its

"dangerous" violence and obscenity, they should study the genre a little closer.

Punk rock, like hard rock, like country rock, like classical rock, is *entertainment*. A show. An act. And a pose.

Punk rockers, like actors, are expected to conform to certain behavior patterns in order to be accepted as the illusion they project. James Bond could not be an accepted illusion — certified by the public's con-

phony "snuff" porno films of a year or so ago.

Punk obscenity is usually presented in the form of "naughty" words and posters depicting sado-masochism and nudity. Obviously, these vehicles are often in very poor taste, but I feel they are more silly than obscene.

They are as silly as the leering barkers who hype Broadway's silly sex clubs. They are as silly as Madison Avenue's dependence on sexual motifs to sell cars and hair shampoo and

is like observing the antics of second graders left unattended in the school cafeteria.

This kind of childish violence is hardly the sort that presents a "clear and present danger" to the government or society.

It seems television violence, with its air of detached blood-spilling — a violence to which any pre-schooler may be subjected at the touch of a button — is much more harmful to the psyche than "pseudo-violence" from the punk rocker.

Of course, there are exceptions. Some punks are truly violent and obscene and *mean it*. If they promote chaos they should be punished. But it's bad news to censor an entire musical genre because of some bad boys (or girls).

Has Congress been shut down because of Wilbur Mills?

I feel confident in stating that the punk rock movement will never cause the downfall of America. I am less confident of the effect of irrational censorship of art forms and literature.

And here's a tip: If your rights would be violated by viewing punk posters, avert your eyes at first sight. If you look closer, you've waived your responsibility to be offended.

Watching punks... is like observing the antics of second graders...

ception of his stature — if he were portrayed with the persona of a Don Knotts. As students, we undertake the persona of scholars to be assimilated into the university community.

The punk rocker is under the same pressure to reinforce a public image of his/her "part."

To the punk audience (and to the media) the components of this image include obscenity and violence. But it's all a joke. The pose is shock for shock's sake, and is as realistic as those

Black Velvet and detergent.

And because it is all accepted (by the punks) as bizarre fun, I feel it is less obscene than, say, television news shows that pretend to be sentinels of the "public's right to know," but which actually reflect more worry about ratings than news quality.

As for the violence, this too is a pose. Punk violence is a parody of violence. Watching punks bop up and down and spit drinks over each other

referring to the fact that the library officials were at first uncertain how to proceed, since they didn't know what had caused her condition, and how seriously hurt she might be.

Answering another statement he made: No, I didn't find it at all amusing that the wheelchair didn't fit between the shelves.

The situation was such that she could not have been carried.

This is the sort of case where someone could have had a life at stake, and though the campus has been extremely lucky so far, what will they do when these "what ifs" happen?

Bonnie Vitti

Letters

The continuing ambulance debate

Prefers zits to trucks

Editor:

I quite agree with Bill Middleton that a campus ambulance service is not needed. More important, I strongly support his major point: we need to rely upon human knowledge and not upon machines in most simple emergencies.

Phoenix readers should know that the CPR (cardio-pulmonary resuscitation) instruction Middleton mentions is available right here at State. I took such a course last fall from Simone Billings, a part-time instructor in English who also provides safety instruction

for the Red Cross. Let each person on State's security force take these courses. Let the *Phoenix* provide information on the availability of such training.

I'd opt for a pimply high school freshman with CPR over a GM truck any day.

Bill Sweigart
English Department

He's not correct

Editor:

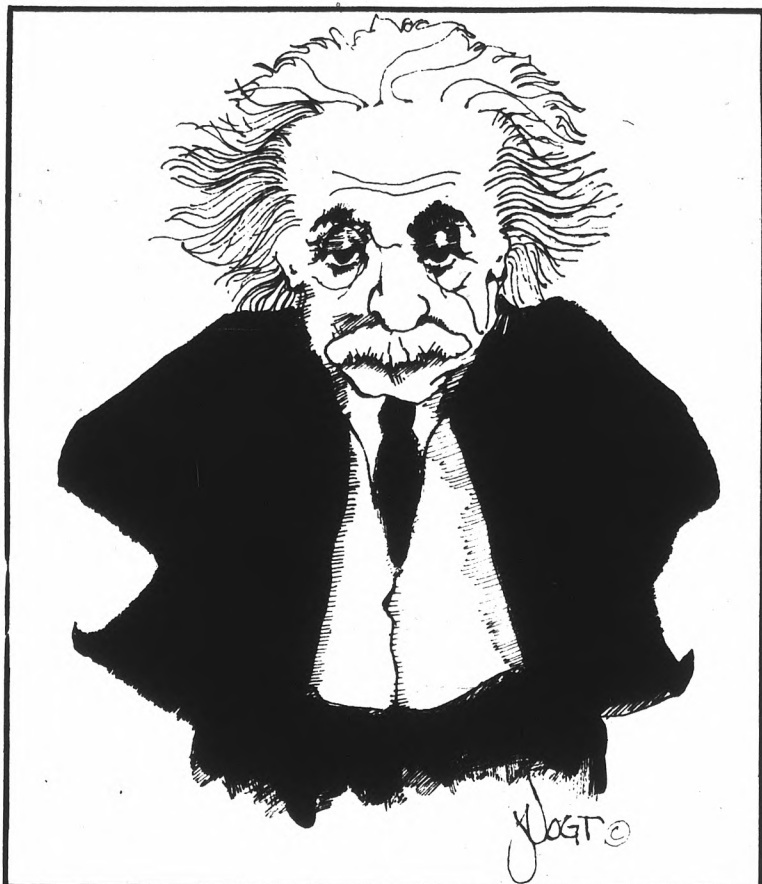
I take exception to some of the things Bill Middleton said in last week's "Forum." He has some misconceptions, which I'd like to clear up.

Firstly, when you stop breathing you have only four, not six, minutes until permanent brain damage sets in. I'm surprised that Mr. Middleton, as a former emergency medical technician, forgot this.

Secondly, he sarcastically gave me advice on how to tell the difference between a faint and a heart attack. Thank you, I already know, and though the earlier *Phoenix* article didn't mention it, the first thing I did was to check the girl's breathing, take her pulse, check for evidence of a head wound, and loosen her collar to help her breathe more easily.

Later, when I stated, "Nobody seemed to know what to do," I was

Campus part of world salute to Einstein



by Judy Wasserman
Science Writer

Are our lives decided by a few people whose discoveries, desires, will and initiative change the events of history? Was it because they were born at the right moment and were able to interpret that moment? Was Albert Einstein one of the few?

This notion would have enraged the German-born scientist who once wrote, "Let every man be respected as an individual and no man be idolized." He hungered for solitude and believed it to be an irony of fate that he was so admired and revered.

Yet Einstein was not to escape his fate while alive or even today, 24 years after his death.

This year, physicists, students and Einstein "freaks" throughout the world will take a moment to reflect on and discuss this man of great genius. The occasion marks the 100th anniversary of his birth, March 14. It is being celebrated with television specials, seminars and a commemorative stamp.

NEXA, SF State's science-humanities convergence program, will be heavily involved in the national and international effort. NEXA faculty will work with representatives from the Lawrence Hall of Science and The Ex-

ploratorium to design and implement a string of events, collectively titled "Einstein's Century."

The year-long celebration will culminate in a two-day symposium in March 1980.

Possible topics under discussion for the spring event are Einstein and modern literature, his philosophical and political attitudes and a study of him as a folk hero.

According to Charles Shapiro, professor of physics who is coordinating the event, "It is not only a celebration of the man, it is an opportunity for us to take time to reflect and ask ourselves some questions" about his work and life.

Einstein may have been mollified by this prospect, for he once wrote, "The only thing that gives me pleasure, apart from my work, my violin and my sailboat, is the appreciation of my fellow workers."

Born on March 14, 1879 in the German city of Ulm, Einstein was a slow talker, and his parents thought he was mentally retarded.

He dropped out of high school at age 17, and had to apply twice before entering the Zurich Polytechnic Institute. "So students, take heart," Shapiro said.

Finally, two years after receiving his Ph.D. in physics, Einstein landed a steady job at the Swiss Patent Office in Berne as a patent examiner.

With essentially no contact with other physicists and no academic connections, he mapped out the main lines along which 20th Century theoretical physics has developed.

At the age of 26 he published three papers. The first, on the quantum theory of light, won him a Nobel Prize in 1921. The second, on Brownian motion, was proof of the existence of atoms. When Einstein stated his theory of relativity in this third paper (the energy contained in any particle of matter is equal to the mass of that matter multiplied by the speed of light squared), many readily dismissed it.

Little did they realize that years later, in a blinding flash at Hiroshima, Einstein's theory would be proven correct.

According to Dan Posin, professor of physics at SF State who corresponded with Einstein on several occasions, the man responsible for the equation learned of its detonation "like anyone else learned about it — through the papers."

"Most physicists didn't want it dropped. They only wanted a demon-

stration of its powers on a desert island to scare the Japanese," Posin said.

Informed of its use, Einstein said, "The world is not yet ready for it. A new type of thinking is essential if mankind is to survive a move toward higher levels."

In a letter to President Franklin D. Roosevelt prior to World War II, the famed scientist warned that Germany might have the knowledge to construct "extremely powerful bombs."

Ironically, America detonated the atomic bomb after the fall of Germany.

After the war, Einstein became an earnest advocate of world peace through disarmament.

It was then that Posin, who in the fall will teach Physics 270, a course titled "The Life and Times of Albert Einstein, A Centennial Tribute," met Einstein.

Both were actively involved in educating the public about future implications of atomic energy and its destructive powers.

Einstein once wrote "... Our representatives in New York, in Paris or in Moscow depend ultimately on decisions made in the village square. To the village square we must carry the facts of atomic energy. From there must come America's voice ..."

campus report

SF supervisor on campus today

The plight of Soviet dissidents, and more specifically, Anatoly Sharansky, will be the subject of a speech by San Francisco Supervisor Carol Ruth Silver at noon today in the Barbary Coast at the Student Union.

Sharansky, a computer scientist, was openly critical of the Soviet Union's lack of regard for human rights. He has been in jail for the past two years and last July was sentenced

to a 13-year prison sentence for spying for the CIA.

Both Sharansky and the United States government deny he ever spied for the CIA.

Silver's speech is being sponsored by the Jewish Student Union (JSU) in conjunction with the Associated Students, "to inform the public about human rights violations in the Soviet Union," said Brian Meltzer of the JSU.

"Public opinion will affect the total outcome of the plight of the dissidents," he said.

Sharansky was a spokesman for a group of dissidents self-appointed to monitor Soviet compliance with the Helsinki agreement of 1973. The agreement was signed by Western nations and countries from the Eastern bloc to protect the rights of minorities in communist nations.

Meltzer said concerned persons should contact the Bay Area Council on Soviet Jewry.

Non-resident students face tuition increase

Tuition fees for non-resident students in the California State University and Colleges system will increase by \$3 per unit, going from \$57 to \$60, beginning next semester.

The 5 percent increase means the maximum tuition for out-of-state students as well as foreign students, taking 15 or more units (they are charged only for the first 15 units) will rise from \$855 to \$900 per semester.

In addition, non-resident students will still be required to pay the \$106 student services fee for each semester.

Master's exam requirements may be revised

Although most departments informally give graduate students a second chance to pass their master's comprehensive exam, the Academic Senate wants to make it official.

The senate passed a proposal Tuesday urging that this and other changes be added to graduate school requirements.

Department requirements vary — students may earn their master's degree by passing the exam or completing a thesis, internship or field study. The exam may be oral or written, or both.

Paul Hale, chairman of the Graduate Council, said those departments that do not give students a second chance to pass the exam make "other arrangements" to help them satisfy degree requirements.

The exam procedures are not a problem, Hale said, but unclear policies on department, adviser and student responsibility are.

"This proposal clarifies who is responsible for what," said Hale. He cited two points in the proposal: that departments tell students their exam

results and that advisers notify colleagues and students of the time and place of the exam.

Current requirements make no mention of informing students of exam results and hold students responsible for finding out exam times and places.

The proposal now goes to SF State President Paul Romberg for final approval.

Administration overestimates faculty layoffs

SF State can expect a cut of only seven-tenths of one faculty position for the next school year, Acting Provost Larry Ianni told the Academic Senate Tuesday.

Ianni said he had anticipated a loss of 5.3 faculty positions in 1979-80, "but instead, we will have virtually the same faculty complement next year as this — unless more modifications are made." He said further changes are not

likely.

"I'm almost sure this is the final figure for faculty," Ianni said, "but I think we can expect cuts in other areas, such as technical and clerical positions. And I'm certain there will be cuts at the administrative level."

SF State is targeted for a slight enrollment increase next semester, so the university should have gained 12.7 faculty positions to accommodate the increase. But, as Ianni explained, Proposition 13 forced budget cutbacks and SF State was scheduled for a loss of 13.4 positions. Combining the two figures produces a net loss of .7 of a position.

Earlier this year Ianni speculated the faculty cutback figure might be as high as 18, which would have meant a net loss of 5.3 positions.

Since the cut is so small, the university will probably absorb the loss in its reserve, he said. Ianni holds a certain number of faculty positions in reserve at the beginning of each semester to allow for course changes.

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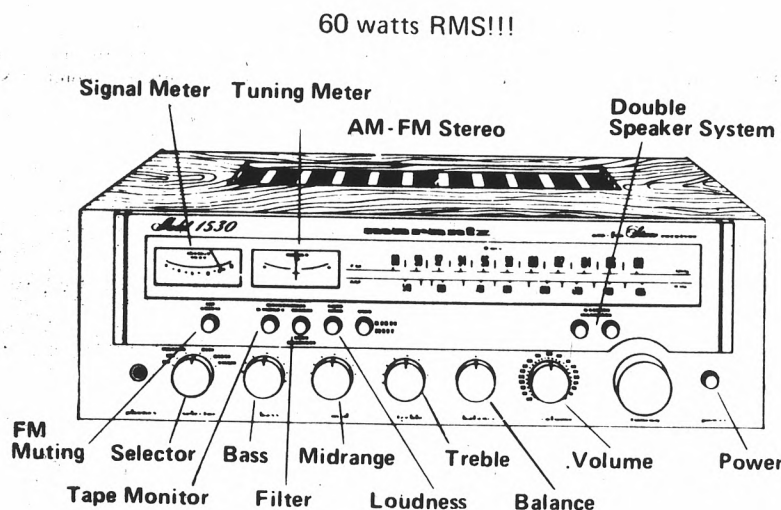
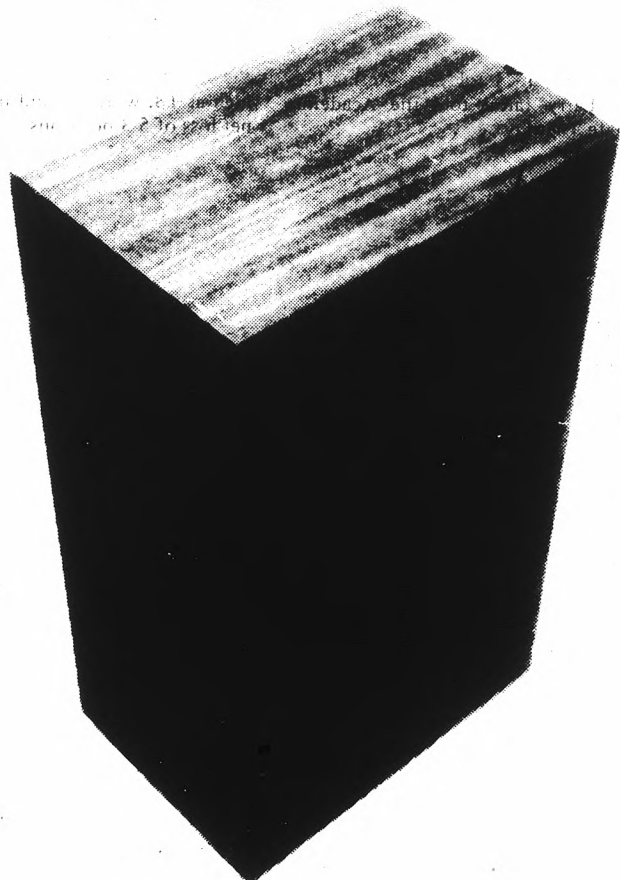
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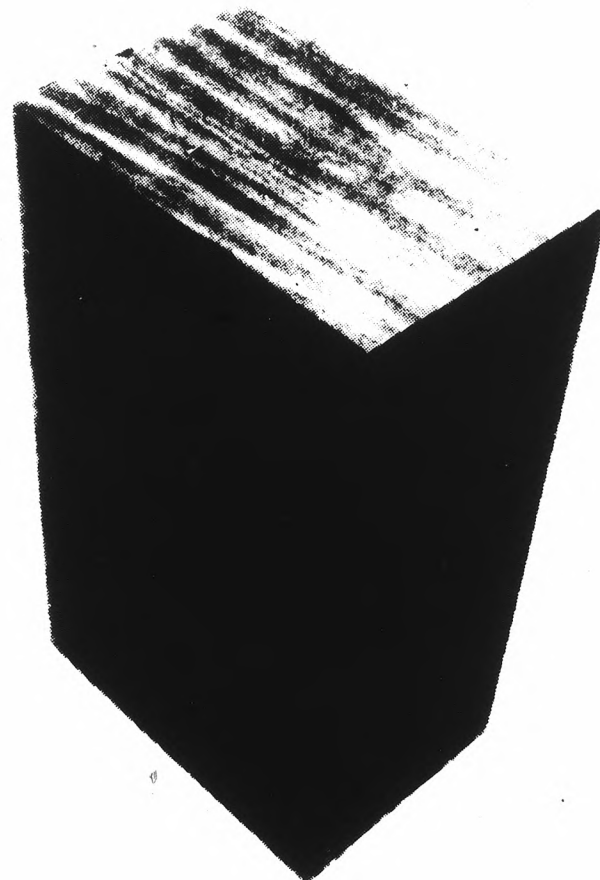
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Unions vie for college employees

by Glenn Ow
Faculty Affairs Writer

Two unions have taken the first step toward determining who will represent more than 90,000 employees of the California State University and Colleges (CSUC) and UC systems in collective bargaining negotiations with the state.

The California State Employees Association (CSEA) and the United Professors of California (UPC) have kicked off petition and authorization card drives aimed at garnering enough employee support to get on the ballot of a future election — an election in which employees, categorized into bargaining unit classifications, will choose a union to exclusively represent their unit in "meet and confer" (bargaining) sessions with the governor, representatives of the legislature and management from the two university systems.

Under Assembly Bill 1091, which takes effect July 1, an election is not necessary if a union indicates the following to the Public Employees Relations Board (PERB): that it has the support (through petitions and cards) of 51 percent of the employees in the

bargaining unit it wants to represent; that management has not contested the petitions and cards; and that no other union has challenged for unit representation. Officials from various unions agree this is improbable, as at least five organizations, including CSEA and UPC, are vying for representation rights.

If one union gets 51 percent, other unions wishing to compete for the bargaining rights for the same unit will need support from 30 percent of that unit's employees to get on the ballot. Employees may sign more than one union's petitions and cards.

Signing a petition signifies support for a union to appear on the ballot, but it does not mean the employee has joined the union. Neither does it require the employee to vote for that union during the election.

PERB has not yet made the unit classifications. After July 1, it will accept petitions for classifications, and UPC will propose a 21,000-employee unit consisting of CSUC academic, student service and related professional employees.

UPC is an AFL-CIO union of more than 3,700 professors, professional librarians, student affairs officers and other professional workers in the CSUC system.

Warren Kessler, UPC president, said his union's petition campaign is scheduled to run until the end of March and has an 11,000-signature goal.

"We're starting now because we'd like to get to the bargaining table as early as possible next year, hopefully in time to affect the 1980-81 budget," said Kessler. "We've got some 700 UPC members out circulating the petitions, so I think we'll be able to turn in enough signatures (to PERB) come July 1."

Jim Tamm, regional director of PERB in San Francisco, said it is impossible to predict when PERB will determine units, and consequently, no one can guess when elections might be held. "I really can't say whether everything will be done in time to affect the 1980-81 budget talks," he said.

"I hope the units will be decided upon by late fall of this year," said Mario D'Angeli, SF State social work

professor and president of the campus chapter of UPC. "That way, we could hold an election either at the end of 1979 or early 1980, and collective bargaining can be used in budget talks."

There are about 300 UPC members at SF State, many of whom are circulating petitions. D'Angeli said he expects "no problems" obtaining signatures from faculty and professionals on campus.

"After all, they voted for collective bargaining," he said.

CSEA is circulating petitions and authorization cards to gain the support of the more than 60,000 workers in the CSUC and UC systems who are employed in non-academic positions. This would include plumbers, electricians and those in trades and crafts.

CSEA has not decided on the classifications it will recommend to PERB.

"But the important thing at this point is to get the signatures," said John Affolter, SF State equipment technician and CSEA assistant regional director. "We'll categorize them later on. But we have to get the signatures first, to assure that we're on the ballot come election time."

CSEA, unlike UPC, has both academic and non-academic members. CSEA's current campaign is aimed only at the latter, since CSEA belongs to the Congress of Faculty Associations (CFA), a coalition of three organizations scheduled to begin today its own petition drive toward the CSUC academic community.

Affolter said success for the CSEA campaign hinges on two factors:

"It depends on how well we get across the point that signing an authorization card does not mean joining CSEA or pledging to vote for us in the election, and of course it depends on how well we explain collective bargaining and sell ourselves," he said.

Bill Insley, SF State equipment technician and CSEA chapter president, said his 400 or so SF State members have received a card to sign and another one to pass on.

"In about two weeks, we'll check to see who hasn't signed and go back to remind them," said Insley. His goal is to get signatures from 90 percent of some 1,000 non-academic employees at SF State.

Affolter said he expects response to be weakest from secretaries in the two university systems. "Traditionally, secretaries have always been the weak spot for CSEA," he said. He could not explain why.

Affolter sees the eventual election as a do-or-die situation for his organization.

"This is the most important period in the history of CSEA," he said. We must win some of the unit elections or we're dead. If we don't win, there won't be much for CSEA to do. Who wants to belong to a union just for social purposes?

"There is no money coming in right now. So if we get shut out in the elections, we won't be able to wait a year or so to come back and challenge the union that wins. UPC has the big union backing (AFL-CIO), so they could afford to lose."

Don Wollett, a professor experienced in New York collective bargaining negotiations, will discuss AB 1091 at McKenna Theater on April 16. The 1 to 3 p.m. meeting is open to all faculty. Wollett teaches at the McGeorge School of Law in Sacramento.



Photo by Michael Tharin

Tim Sommers watches the weather with wire machines and tables for the National Weather Service in its San Francisco International Airport office.

Forecasting for phone-ins

by Hamilton Leong

On a dark and drizzly Friday night, Tim Sommers sat alone in his office one floor below the control tower at San Francisco International Airport. His phone rang constantly but often was drowned out by the sound of planes taking off and landing.

"Can you believe this?" asked Sommers, as he hung up the phone. "People call and actually let me plan their weekends for them. That caller wanted to know when to go to the Russian River. I told her Sunday, and she thanked me. Sure gives me an awful lot of power," he said with a trace of a smile.

Sommers, a meteorological technician for the National Weather Service at the airport, provides forecasts for 300 to 500 callers during his 4 p.m.-to-midnight shift. Although the weather service operates 24 hours a day, Sommers said his shift is the busiest, particularly on Thursdays and Fridays, because "that's when everyone plans their weekend. When it rains, it's even worse, because everyone calls to see when it'll clear."

Only 23 and less than a year out of college, Sommers does not enjoy making decisions for others. "People call and ask if I think it's safe for them to drive up to the mountains. Well, all I can do is tell them the conditions and let them decide for themselves whether it's safe."

The National Weather Service, operating under the U.S. Department of Commerce, reports hourly weather conditions of every major city in the country. The forecasts come through on six overworked teletypes in the middle of the station.

"More than half the calls we get are from people wanting to know the latest at Tahoe," said Sommers, his voice barely audible above the binging teletypes. "Then we get a lot of calls from private and commercial pilots who need the conditions on places they're flying to."

"There are certain farmers I know by voice because they call daily. We get a lot of calls from construction companies and movie production crews."

Sommers said he has received only two bizarre calls since he began work at the station in August. "One said he spotted a meteorite, and the other claimed to see some bright orange lights over the sky."

But Sommers' midnight replacement, Sam Sribjan, said 10 percent of his calls are from people who aren't interested in the weather.

"Many of them just had a fight with the wife or are plain drunk and need someone to talk to," he said. "Who else is around to talk to at this hour? So I play midnight counselor."

Juanita Johnson, who logs the hourly weather conditions, recalled some of the changes she has seen during her 18 years at the station. "On rainy nights like this, we'd have to go up to the roof and use a dipstick to measure the rain. Can you imagine that? Every hour, no matter how wet or windy."

"Now we got this automatic gadget," she said, pointing to the observation panel of the automatic rain gauge. The gauge rests on a scale which converts the weight of precipitation into inches.

"We also used to take these great big balloons and fill them with

helium," recalled Johnson. "Then we attached all the equipment to it and dragged it all up to the roof and released it. But I probably forgot how to do all that now. Everything's done with radar and satellites."

The 8-foot balloons, still used at the Oakland weather station, measure temperature, air pressure, wind speed and humidity at various heights until the balloons burst. Data is sent back to the station through a radio transmitter.

A satellite launched in 1973, orbiting over the Pacific, now provides more accurate upper-atmospheric data.

'People call and actually let me plan their weekends...'

than the weather balloons. The satellite photographs cloud patterns, measures temperatures at various heights and radios data back to a special antenna in West Virginia.

The only observation Johnson performs manually is visibility measurement. "Every hour I look out over the bay and see how clear it is. See those lights out there? That's Oakland, and that's as far as I can see. So I know the visibility's 12 miles."

"If I can only see the San Mateo Bridge, then I know it's eight miles," she said. "On foggy nights, I check the visibility constantly because the airlines use the readings to determine whether to fly."

Most airlines do not permit landing with less than one-eighth of a mile visibility. "That's from here to the end

of the terminal," said Johnson.

Her observations are fed into a computer in Washington, D.C., which analyzes the reports and charts weather conditions for the country. The maps are then transmitted to the weather station in Redwood City, which comes up with the actual forecast for Northern California.

Phil Swain, the official in charge of the Northern California Weather Service, said despite all the technical innovations, their forecasts aren't totally dependent on the computer. "We take the weather maps from Washington and refine them by adding our own human instincts."

"The computer forecasts are compared with our observations. We know from the past that certain things happen that the computer doesn't predict. Then we compare our observations with the satellite picture before we come up with the local forecast. Forecasting the weather is as much an art as a science."

According to Swain, the Northern California Weather Service has close to 100-percent accuracy in the summer and about 85-percent to 90-percent accuracy in the winter.

He said the airport station is one of only a handful of stations remaining that has someone answering the phones 24 hours a day. Almost all other stations have an automatic recording system.

But Swain said that even though a recording system may be more cost-efficient, he'll continue to staff a technician around the clock. "People call us up for more than the weather. They ask us almost everything, and we try to help them the best we can."

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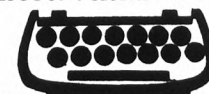
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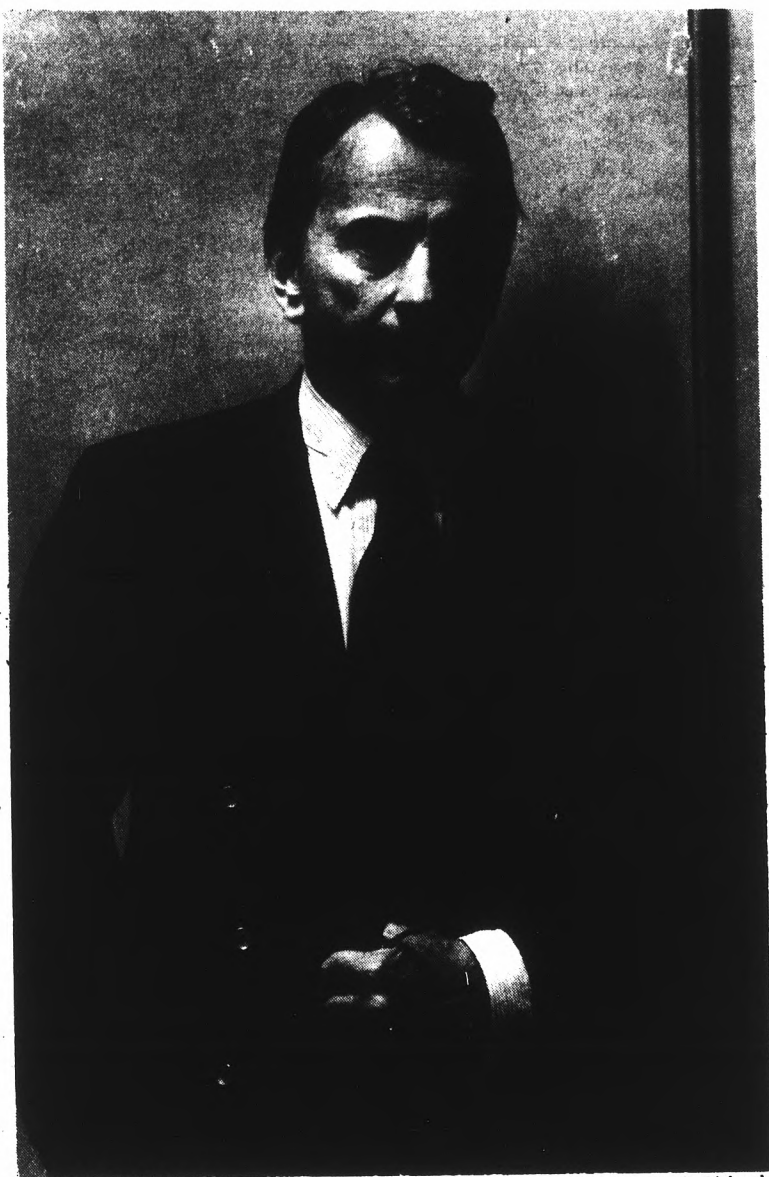


Photo by Mark Richards

Vidal: darling of the electronic media

Student leaders interviewing for a new bank

by Benny Evangelista Jr.
Student Affairs Writer

The Associated Students Board of Directors will invite representatives from three banks with no apparent investments in South Africa to discuss the reinvestment of about \$540,000 in student government funds.

The three banks under consideration are Hibernia, First Enterprise and Western Women's banks.

The AS, as well as the California State Student Presidents Association, last month voted to remove their funds from banks dealing with the apartheid country. AS funds, which come from student fees, are currently invested in Crocker National Bank, which has investments in South Africa.

"The AS must find a bank that meets the standards it has set, and that can give the AS the most services for their money," said AS Attorney General Boris Mirsakov.

AS Corporate Secretary Steve Raftier, who is in charge of the banking switch for the AS, said the representatives will be invited to "tell us about their services and to give us a bid."

But both he and Administrative As-



Steve Gerdson, AS board chair

sistant Ray Tompkins said they are recommending Hibernia Bank because of the "close geographic location of its Sunset branch."

The other two banks are located further away from the SF State campus.

The three were selected from information supplied to Raftier and Tompkins by Assemblyman Willie Brown, Congressman Phil Burton, Rep. Ron Dellums and private research groups in Berkeley and San Francisco.

Mirsakov said additional information was obtained from government agencies which release information about businesses' corporate ties to South Africa.

The San Francisco-based group Stop Banking On Apartheid supplied a list of 19 banks in California that are "clear" of ties. The other Bay Area banks are Central, Mechanics and Security National.

Mirsakov said the three banks selected by the AS were not a final list but that they were the top candidates.

In a related matter, the Student Union Governing Board (SUGB) will discuss today whether also to pull their funds from banks with ties to South Africa.

The motion will be brought by AS Legislature representatives Richard Televara and Ed Barney, both SUGB members, to bring the board in line with the AS policy.

Lou Bauer, Student Union director of operations, said SUGB maintains \$20,000 a year in payroll and checking accounts at Crocker National Bank.

"I don't think there'll be much resistance to the motion," said Televara.

by Kevin Bell

Gore Vidal, American novelist, social critic and frustrated politician brought his one-man traveling circus to SF State last Friday.

Vidal is touring the country, plugging the paperback release of his most recent best-seller, "Kalki." He also taped a half-hour interview Friday on TVC with English Professor Michael Krasny, which will be aired on KTVU (channel 2) today.

"Kalki" deals with a Vietnam veteran-turned-cult hero who triggers the apocalypse. Renewed interest in the novel has developed in the wake of the Jonestown massacre, where 900 people died chasing the mad dreams of a false prophet.

Vidal, 53, has become the darling of the electronic media. Every two years he takes a trip across the airwaves, pushing his pet causes, from world socialism to selective breeding, in the company of such profound thinkers as Tom Snyder and Johnny Carson. He is the Cher of the intellectual set. Yet Vidal denies he appears on television out of any lust for recognition.

"I appear only because I say what no one else will say," he says, adding with his usual overwhelming humility that he "hopes to bring not only joy, but instruction, to the lives of our people."

But there is little doubt Vidal is in love with the camera, and that it treats him well. Tall and lean, with brown hair graying evenly at the temples, he moves with an unhurried, almost aristocratic grace. His eyes are dark and

probing. His large nose, he will quickly tell you, is the nose of one of the "later, briefer Roman emperors."

Millions who have never read Vidal recognize his scathing wit and stately presence on the late-night talk shows. Many others know him for his much-celebrated feuds with two other high-brow entertainers, William F. Buckley Jr., and Norman Mailer.

In the heat of the 1968 Democratic convention in Chicago, Vidal called fellow commentator Buckley a "crypto-Nazi." Buckley retorted, in the calm, Oxfordian tone for which he is famous, "Now listen, you queer, stop calling me a crypto-Nazi or I'll sock you in your goddam face and you'll stay plastered." Mutual lawsuits were filed and forgotten.

Mailer also sued Vidal when Vidal suggested in print that Mailer had stabbed his wife in the back (the wound was actually nearer her stomach). Vidal laments that "poor Norman's life was destroyed by his name. He should have been called 'Malest.'"

Such absurdities have earned Vidal his fey, bitchy reputation, making his name a household word, but damaging his credibility as a political and social spokesman. Politics is his first love, and Vidal echoes the late Nelson Rockefeller when he says "the only thing I've ever really wanted in my life was to be president."

On his current swing through mediamania, Vidal is advocating that all religions be taxed in America. This would do away with the problem of cults, he argues, because they would no longer be profitable.

"The founding fathers never in-

tended that the church be entirely tax-exempt," he says. "They merely meant that the little church on the corner of Main Street shouldn't have to pay property taxes."

Vidal has long maintained that politicians are merely "hired hands" for the real rulers of America — the Rockefellers, the DuPonts and the Mellons. American elections, he says, are an "expensive public charade to celebrate the owners of the country."

Vidal points out that virtually everyone in the Carter Administration served on David Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission, a collection of multinationalists whose "interests are not our own." To rid the nation of its ruling families, Vidal calls for limiting inheritances to \$200,000 per person.

For thirty years Vidal has been railing against the government's attempts to regulate the sex lives of citizens. In a recent essay titled "Sex is Politics," he points to the absurdity of sorting people according to their sexual preferences.

"Actually, there is no such thing as a homosexual person, any more than there is such a thing as a heterosexual person. The words are adjectives describing sexual acts, not people. Those sexual acts are entirely natural; if not, no one would perform them. Gay militants now assert that there is something called gay sensibility, the outward and visible sign of a new kind of human being. Thus madness begets madness."

Gore Vidal burst into the American literary scene in 1946 with the publication of "Williwaw," a Hemingwayesque tale of men at sea. The book was widely acclaimed and Vidal was herald-

ed as a prodigy of American letters.

His second effort, in 1948, was not so well-received. "The City and The Pillar" was one of the first novels to deal openly and sympathetically with homosexuality. The critics were stunned. The *New York Times* refused to run advertising for the book. The sensation caused by the over-reaction made the book a best-seller.

In the next six years Vidal published five novels, all of which were received unenthusiastically by the critics. In need of money to suit his admittedly high tastes, he took to writing screenplays for television and film. In 1960 he wrote a political melodrama called "The Best Man," which ran on Broadway for 520 performances.

Writing "The Best Man" inspired Vidal to run for Congress in New York in 1960. He lost, but with stepsister Jackie Onassis (his stepfather married her mother) wedded to the newly-elected president, Vidal entered the inner circles of the White House, acting as a Shakespearean fool, running loose in Kennedy's Camelot. But he and Bobby Kennedy developed a huge dislike for each other and Vidal was soon sent packing. He has since retorted with several scathing essays condemning the Kennedy mystique.

If Vidal is not America's greatest living writer, he is certainly its most prolific. His range of subjects is extraordinary, from historical fiction ("Burr," "1876," "Julian"), to pop satires ("Myra Breckinridge," "Kalki"), to politics, sexual mores, and the great and not-so-great of literature. He is guaranteed a place on the literary pedestal of the next century.

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Frat door open — no takers yet

Although SF State President Paul Romberg approved a resolution in mid-February allowing fraternities on campus, no applicants have filed to become fraternities.

Fraternities were disbanded on the SF State campus in 1961 because the faculty senate felt they were a detriment to students.

Louis Murdock, director of Student Activities, said what was actually disbanded were the "social fraternities." Honorary and professional fraternities remained on campus.

Murdock said the lack of applications is due to the fact SF State is a commuter school and the average age of students here is 25.

"Most frats who join nationwide as undergrads are usually between 18 and 22 years of age," he said.

Murdock said it takes 10 people to start a fraternity. Groups wanting to be recognized fraternities should see Keith Naylor, activities adviser, in Old Administration 125.

Carmichael: 'never a slave again'



Photo by Mark Richards

It was standing room only Monday in the Barbary Coast for Carmichael's visit.

by Larry Espinola

Black political activist Stokely Carmichael made his annual visit to SF State last Monday to lecture about his crusade to organize Africans in a revolt against the "American Capitalism System."

Speaking in front of a standing-room-only audience at the Barbary Coast, Carmichael, who has changed his name to Kwame Toray, said he came to recruit the most conscious African students to join in the fight against capitalism.

"As Africans we know we have to overthrow the capitalism system," said Carmichael. "Since capitalism made him (the black man) a slave, he then has the responsibility to make sure that the capitalism system never makes anybody else a slave again."

The name Stokely Carmichael has been synonymous with the black movement since 1966, when he was

elected chairman of the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). In March of that year he helped organize the Lowndes County Freedom Organization, whose symbol was the black panther.

The objective of that organization was to register black voters and get them to the polls on election day.

Later Carmichael became the prime minister of the Black Panther Party and was the man most responsible for popularizing the slogan, "Black Power!"

After stepping down from his Black Panther post in 1969, Carmichael became head of a left-wing political organization called the All-African Peoples Revolutionary Party.

Carmichael spoke for nearly two hours Monday, during which time he denounced capitalism as a profit system and called for total liberation and unification of Africans under scientific socialism. The auto industry

was one of Carmichael's first targets.

"In 1955 you could drive your car into a fire hydrant. The water would go shooting up, and you could drive away and tell the fire department about the accident," said the energetic, 37-year-old speaker. "If you did that today with a 1979 car, the fire hydrant would be in your lap. Instead of using the technology they have to build a better car, the pigs at General Motors and Chrysler are making cars which take you three years to pay for, and then you have to buy a new car."

The one point he kept stressing throughout his lecture was the call for organization of Africans.

"No one man can free the people, otherwise I would have done it years ago. People will only be free when the people get organized."

Carmichael also accused the education system for undermining students.

"You know, they're not telling us the truth in history books. Yet not one black-history major has attempted to rewrite a black history book. They just go on teaching the lies. When I was in Atlanta a black man was walking by and I said, 'how you doing African brother?' He said, 'I'm not African!' I said, 'I'm sorry brother, I thought you looked African.'"

"Africa is our only home. If the American capitalists didn't need someone to pick their cotton we wouldn't be here."

The latter statement got a tremendous round of applause and shouts of encouragement from the vocal audience.

"If you came here just to scream then you shouldn't come at all," said Carmichael. "You should have come here because you think you have a responsibility. You can't do it alone. I know that first-hand. Organization is the only answer."

The university has a stake in Muni's five-year proposal

by Chris Donnelly

Muni's proposed five-year plan for revamping the transit system is a mixed bag of benefits and disadvantages for SF State students.

If successfully implemented, the plan will reduce waiting time for buses, provide easier access to BART and connect the J and M streetcar lines in a continuous loop.

But on the negative side, students will lose the direct route to the Haight Street now provided by the 72 Haight-Sunset line. The proposed Haight trip will require a transfer.

Also lost will be the 26 Valencia bus that runs along Valencia Street, through Glenn Park, to the Balboa Park BART station and on to SF State.

The five-year plan will shift the 26 to Guerrero Street and terminate it at the Balboa Park station if and when the J-M loop is completed.

David Foster, the SF State student

government's transportation and safety coordinator, plans to represent the university's interests at a Public Utilities Commission (PUC) meeting on March 22 at Lincoln High School.

While basically satisfied with the plan, Foster wants Muni to schedule transfers from the proposed 72 north-south line to those lines running into the Haight and Western Addition.

Scheduled transfers require connecting buses to wait at line crossings until the passenger transfer is completed.

Foster says he is also concerned Muni's plan to move riders from the 26 line to the extended J Church will restrict access from the Mission District.

A federal requirement for the continuation of funding from the Urban Mass Transportation Administration is the driving force behind the five-year plan.

It is a master plan which will change the Muni from a radially

(downtown) oriented network to a grid system of north-south and east-west lines.

The plan also includes the modernization of the streetcar system (the Muni Metro), possible changes in fare collection and the purchase of 100 articulated buses for service in heavy-travel corridors. (Articulated buses are larger than standard motor coaches and bend in the middle.)

Better integration of BART and Muni services is another goal of the plan. It will allow the fast pass to be used on BART within the city and cut some of the service along Mission Street — the 14X and 14L.

Muni's consultants, Wilbur Smith and Associates, estimate an 11 percent increase in riders and a 13 percent reduction in average travel time if the plan is fully implemented.

Although the new system would be grid oriented, Muni officials expect peak-hour capacity to the expanding financial district to increase by 20 per-

cent because of the Muni Metro and the articulated buses.

The five-year plan had its origins in the Planning, Operations and Marketing (POM) study prepared by Wilbur Smith and Associates.

Muni then brought the recommendations to the public, conducting more than 70 presentations for neighborhood and community associations, between August 1977 and April 1978.

The PUC will vote on implementation of the first part of the plan — changes in some diesel lines — on April 3. The Board of Supervisors will then have 30 days to act, with disapproval requiring 9 of 11 possible votes.

If the first phase is approved, implementation will start this summer.

Besides the Lincoln High School meeting, the PUC has scheduled four other public meetings between March 19 and March 29. Dates, times and locations can be obtained by calling 558-5284.

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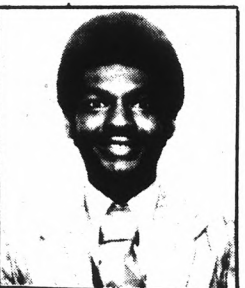
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"In Search of Atlantis" lecture with slides by Dr. Trapp and Dr. Mustart 12:05 p.m. Monday, March 19 in Union Conference Rooms A-E.

It is essential that all supporters of marijuana reform immediately write their state legislators in support of AB315! Call 563-5858.

"The Devil's Funeral" a play by Rev. Edith Gaines Saturday March 17, 1950 Page St., 7 p.m. Adults \$1.75, children \$.75.

National Solidarity Day and New Year Celebration Goodman's Hall, 10 Jack London Square, Oakland. Friday March 16, 7 p.m., Admission \$8.

Lester Cole, film writer, needs typist for manuscript. Pay by page or flexible hours. Phone 648-4937.

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Ian Pirtle's first day: from tears to sandbox prince

Photo by Michael Simon

from page one

• ara

upon and ARA has been operating here under a month-by-month extension of its contract.

While Speer said complaints about vending machine service have recently subsided, machine refunds still average \$25 to \$30 a week.

The university relies heavily on ARA-produced financial statements for determining the accuracy of commissions.

Commissions totaled less than \$20,000 in the last reporting period, 1977-78 based on 18.5 percent of gross sales. Interim figures show the amount will probably drop even further during the 1978-79 period.

Speer said revenue from the machines doesn't even cover the campus overhead, including maintenance of vending machine rooms. The Franciscan Shops, therefore, must finance salaries of two janitors assigned to the rooms.

In the past, ARA submitted tabulated monthly gross receipts, with commission checks, to the university.

ARA would not release information concerning sales to date, but a company official stressed, "If the client desires, we will open our books at any time."

ARA is audited regularly by an independent Chicago firm, he said. The ARA spokesman categorically denied recent newspaper accounts alleging his company has involvements with organized crime.

The company in 1977 admitted in a voluntary report to the Securities and Exchange Commission that it made questionable and sometimes illegal payments to private and public figures

in the U.S. and foreign countries.

The report further disclosed \$504,000 in unlawful "rebates" the firm received from some clients, including major gifts from milk, liquor and shipping interests.

ARA currently is charged in a civil lawsuit for allegedly withholding nearly \$30,000 in vending machine commissions to Delaware State University. A Wilmington, Del. Journal and News article dated July 26, 1978, quoted Edward P. Crawford, the deputy vice-president for the university's fiscal affairs, as saying "no one calculated, we just expected ARA's explanation that it (commissions) would even out in the end."

In past years, gross vending machine sales at SF State amounted to between \$700,000 to \$800,000 "during a good year," according to campus housing and dining service director Don Finlayson.

He said internal accounting procedures were not a problem before because he regularly monitored each machine to compare the amount of merchandise being sold with the university's commission. He found no discrepancies with this procedure. Yet, he admitted he had no control over the machine's internal tabulation system.

"Anybody could crank it up or down, depending on what amount they wanted to show," he observed.

Speer attributed declining revenue to the removal of about 30 vending machines from corridors in the library to meet local fire code regulations in 1977.

"That just took the guts out of the system," he said. Speer was unable to speculate why ARA was able to continue operating on campus in view of

declining revenue.

Although he expressed confidence in the current auditing system, Speer stressed that commission checks are the responsibility of the campus auxiliary accounting office.

But Lee Nielson, director of auxiliary accounting said she thought the Franciscan Shop maintained all the commission receipts. The mix-up was later resolved by a phone call between Speer's assistant and Nielson, who then verified that accounting did have the checks.

• blacklist

The U.S. Supreme Court refused to review the case.

The main issue in the lawsuit has been an alleged "blacklist," which the students and faculty maintain was compiled after the arrests and used to deny them employment. They say the blacklist was signed by Hayakawa and that it states, in part, "the persons named are not eligible for hiring by any college program for the spring semester."

Charles Jackson, a former SF State student who ran for a student government office that semester, is the plaintiff's chief spokesman. Although he brought the suit on the plaintiff's behalf, Jackson was not arrested in the rally.

"Most of the people on my slate were on the blacklist," he said, adding that the court's latest handling of the case is "political as hell."

The third claim asserts that disciplinary proceedings by Hayakawa and officials against the students were con-

Lilliput's new look

• from page one

flow. Legs free, he darts after mother. Emily Guth, the head teacher, smiles. "He just had to cry it out," she says. "It doesn't help when mother keeps coming back."

Kyzcy Montague sat in a green, swiveling Army surplus chair behind a wooden desk — a battle-scarred relic of old Lilliput. The desk was covered with opening-day paperwork.

"It's been a year-long struggle," she said, flashing a disarming smile. "But today makes it all worth it."

A liberal arts student with two young children (one child is now registered in Lilliput), Montague lobbied almost single-handedly for the revival of campus childcare.

She had been politically active before but never "effectively active." When the gears finally began to move in her direction, it was enough to keep her fighting.

"I kept beating my head against the wall until the wall gave," she said. "I stood up at meetings, circulated peti-

tions, wrote letters and talked to administrators. Most of all, I kept childcare on people's minds."

In fact, she worked so hard at it last semester that she didn't have time to look for a job. If she is selected permanent director by Associated Students, which finances the center — and most indications are that she will — Montague will earn \$1,200 a month doing what she really wants.

Except the paperwork. "That's a pain," she confessed. "Emotion is what it's all about. Real life."

Lilliput first opened in 1974. It closed in spring 1977 when SF State President Paul Romberg refused to sign the student government budget unless it funded Instructionally Related (IR) programs, such as athletics.

Romberg approved a revised budget last year, but a new feud arose when Konnilyn Feig, vice president for administration, told AS their ground lease on Lilliput had expired in 1974.

While AS claimed they owned the building, the administration claimed they held title to the land on which it was built.

Finally, about two months ago, in what Montague described as "an unusual building trade," AS swapped a new five-year lease on the use of its Gallery Lounge building for a similar arrangement with Lilliput.

The administration now has the Gallery Lounge, the AS its Lilliput.

So far the biggest problem Montague has faced is convincing more students to register their children, age two months to six years, in the program.

Starting in the middle of the semester, when most parents have already made use of alternative childcare, she kept parents away, she said.

Financial problems and an obscure location have also taken their toll on parental response. Campus bureaucracy kept a check from reaching Montague until March 1.

"The opening has been put off three times," Montague said. "People

don't have much faith in me at this point."

Only 14 children registered on opening day, a fact which eased the pandemonium but worried Lilliput staffers.

Montague said she wants about 50 children in the program by the end of the semester — 25 in each daily session, 7:45 a.m. to noon, and noon to 4:15 p.m. That number will double, she said, when the center runs at full strength in the fall.

This semester the center is operating at about half capacity, partly due to a tight, three-month budget of \$18,600, but mainly to give Montague and her staff more time to work the bugs out.

"It's a totally new program," she said. "We want to make sure it will work."

The new Lilliput will not be a co-operative, unlike the previous program, which required parents to work at least one hour in the center for every five their child stayed there.

"I'm expecting parents to participate, but they're not required to," Montague said.

In the past, parents have complained volunteers were not giving their children satisfactory care. By ending the co-op system, Montague hopes to put together "a more cohesive group" of trained workers.

AS has "donated" 10 work-study positions, paying \$3.25 an hour, to the revived center.

Three full-time teachers have been hired at \$202 a week. In addition to holding classes, the teachers train and coordinate staff and parent volunteers, and tailor the center's wide-ranging educational program.

Parents pay a \$10 weekly fee for childcare. Full-time students are given priority over part-time, as are single parents over couples and lower-income over higher-income parents, Montague said.

Ian made it. By midafternoon he is having the frolic of his life playing king of the sandbox with the other kids in Lilliput's backyard.

His mother, a creative writing student, came back to witness the event. She is obviously pleased; Ian will be a Lilliput regular from now on.

"I'm glad this center opened," she says. "I was leaving Ian with a babysitter who had 10 other kids to look after. The place was dark, and she never took him outside."

As she talks, a Vietnamese child cries nearby. The boy speaks no English and for the first time in his life, finds himself separated from his grandmother's care.

Emily Guth comforts him. "Isn't he beautiful?" she asks of no one in particular. "He'll be all right, he just has to cry it out."

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arts



Gary Zellerbach, curator of the Holos Gallery.



"Kiss II," one of the several movie holograms. Photo by Michael Tharin

Holography beams in a new art

by Tina Brickner

No, it isn't simply a photograph. The budding roses with fat drops of dew clinging to soft yellow petals seem to be inside a little box. Just inside... yet, eager fingers are stopped short by the flat glass in the picture frame.

The roses do not lie in a box. Nor is morning dew still clinging to living petals. The illusion is created with holography, one of the newest art forms.

The art of holography was recently introduced in San Francisco by Gary Zellerbach. Zellerbach, a professional guitarist-turned-art curator, opened Holos Gallery on Haight Street last month. The gallery deals specifically in holograms. "Holography is the art of the future," says Zellerbach. "It's at the place now where photography was at 120 years ago. When people saw the first photographs, they were amazed. That's how people react now when they see a hologram for the first time."

Holography was discovered in 1947 by a man named Dennis Gabor, who was awarded the Nobel Prize in 1971 for his work. Since then, holography has moved away from the realm of science and has been developed as an artistic medium.

The word "hologram" means whole message. The visual hologram affords the viewer a complete image with three-dimensional qualities.

Holograms are produced with laser light. The laser light beam is split into two beams, one of which passes through a lens and onto light sensitive film and the other of which reflects off a mirror, passes through another lens and hits the object to be holographed. The resulting image on the film is not confined within the borders of a two-dimensional area. Instead, the image seems to recede within the frame or extend out beyond it.

Zellerbach comes to his interest in art naturally. His grandfather, the late Harold Zellerbach, was one of the great art patrons in San Francisco. After graduating from Brandeis University in 1974 with a degree in art and anthropology, Zellerbach began his pursuit of another art form—music. For four years he worked as a jazz-rock guitarist with Columbia Records, ABC television and Columbia pictures. Most recently, he recorded with the rock band "M & O."

"The guys in the band were my best friends, but everything in music is so uncertain and hectic," says Zellerbach. "One week I'd be making money and the next week I'd be broke and starving. It became a highly competitive scene and I couldn't trust anybody."

"Finally, they changed the style of the band completely to hard rock and kicked me out since I primarily play jazz. That was seven months ago."

After making his last recording with "M & O" in July, Zellerbach returned to San Francisco.

"I had the idea for an art gallery," says Zellerbach, "but there are hundreds of art galleries in San Francisco. So my gallery had to be different. I decided on holography because it is so new. There aren't any other galleries here that show only holograms."

The current show at Holos Gallery is titled "Holography East-West" and features the work of several New York artists as well as artists from San Francisco's Multiplex Company.

The Multiplex artists have produced several examples of movie holograms. In "Kiss II," a 180-degree movie hologram, the floating image of a girl appears to move from left to right, blowing a kiss at the viewer and then winking. David Schmidt's "Dracula," also a 180-degree hologram, features a delicious rendition of the vampire grabbing a girl and sinking his teeth into her neck.

Movie holograms became possible after two major advances in holography occurred. In 1968, one Stephen A. Benton invented the process which allowed holograms to be viewed in ordinary white light. Previously, they could only be seen in laser light. Then, a man named Lloyd Cross combined white-light visible holography with cinematography to create movie holograms.

"Essentially, each frame of a length of movie film is shot as a separate hologram," says Zellerbach. "Then, these 'slit holograms,' as they're called, are set side by side on a piece of holographic film. The film is wrapped inside a clear plastic cylinder."

The cylinder is mounted on a revolving base and illuminated by an ordinary light bulb. The result is a changing floating image inside the cylinder.

"I believe holograms have reached the point where the public is ready for them," says Zellerbach. "Early holograms were very dark and could only be viewed under special conditions, but now holograms are bright and brilliant and can be viewed in an ordinary room."

Classes are available for people who are interested in making their own holograms. "The class meets five times," says Zellerbach, "and costs \$150. That includes materials to make four holograms."

Beyond the holograms in the show and signing up people for the class in holography, Zellerbach sells a variety of holographic gift items and books.

"I'm very happy with the gallery," he says. "In the music business, I felt pretty much like a yo-yo. Now I'm my own boss and I can watch this exciting art form develop. It's really different, and I think I'm getting in on the ground floor of the major art trend of the next century."

Harmony rings as barber shop sings

by Sherry Posnick

You shall have fragrant waters on your face and pleasant harmony shall sound in your ears.

— Philip Stubbs, 1583

Like a waterfront scene from a Dickens novel, the crowd strolled past small shops and paused to watch the barbershop quartet performing on a small stage at Pier 39 last Sunday. People leaned over the railings on the wooden gangplanks overhead to watch.

"I want a girl just like the girl who married dear old dad," sang the quartet in sweet, mournful harmony. They wore yellow jackets, black pants and yellow ruffled shirts. It was as comical as a county fair bake sale, and the crowd loved it.

The "Standing Ovation" have only been singing together a few months and are in the San Mateo chapter of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America (SPEBSQSA). They will be appearing at Bill's Place, 34th Avenue and Sloat, on March 24.

They are an unlikely combination to be singing in such harmony. Ben Baptiste, bass, recently left his job as an SF State Environmental and Safety Officer to work at Lawrence Livermore Laboratory. Jack Posnick, baritone, is a doctor in Burlingame. Art Pollack, lead singer, is a lawyer. George Butzer, tenor, is a construction appraiser.

"I've been singing all my life," said Baptiste. "When I was three, I could sing all the songs on the hit parade."

"Coney Island Baby," their finishing number, hasn't been a hit in years.

"We all go for some girl that dresses net, some girl that has big feet, we meet her on the street... Goodbye my Coney Island Girl," they sang enthusiastically.

Barbershop music was born in Europe but grew to adulthood in American shops, where it took on the flavors of the new country. The year and place has never been pinpointed.

References to barbershop singing date back to Shakespeare's time. A character in Thomas Morley's "Plain and Easy Introduction to Practical

Music," 1597, made reference to singing without musical notations. "You keep not time in your proportions, you sing them false, it seems you came lately from a barber's shop."

In times before recreation centers or organized choral groups, the barber shop often did double duty as a men's club. The musically inclined were invited frequently to visit.

SPEBSQSA was organized in 1938 in Tulsa, OK, by two men, Owen C. Cash and Rupert I. Hall.

The San Francisco Chapter, the Cable Car Chorus, began 32 years ago.

Director Sam Gonzales looks like a movie director, with his sunglasses perched on top of his bald head, striped ski sweater, pot belly and



New life to old songs.

moustache. He has two earrings in one ear.

Gonzales began directing barbershop singing 32 years ago.

"I didn't like it at first, but here I am 30 years later still in it," he said. In addition to the San Francisco chapter, he directs groups in San Jose and San Leandro.

Gonzales directs with enthusiasm, running between the four sections of voice parts and pulling his hands as if to raise the voice pitch with a string.

"Sing, come Josephine in my flying machine, going up, up, up, she goes," he commanded, standing on tiptoes. The high notes were reached, and he smiled.

The difference is tremendous. When 30 voices are off-key, it's difficult to imagine a more horrible sound. When the chords are right, they positively "ring" with electricity.

by David Hern

'Syndrome' challenges nuclear aim

Over the past two years, Columbia Pictures has made a new name for itself through revolutionary expansion and development, in an all-out attempt to bring the American cinema and its impact closer to the people.

Columbia will, no doubt, achieve the zenith of its goal this week with the release of the challenging and controversial film, "The China Syndrome," starring Jack Lemmon, Jane Fonda and Michael Douglas.

Although the producers have judiciously avoided using the phrases "nuclear power" and "atomic energy" in their ad campaigns, it will be difficult to conceal for long the fact that "The China Syndrome" is Hollywood's first serious attempt to deal with the emotionally charged issue of nuclear power's potential hazards.

The film is so wonderfully litigious and skillfully made that, no matter

what one's position on nuclear energy is, it will be hard not to be entertained by it.

"It is the film I've made that will have the most impact," said Jane Fonda at a recent press conference. "It's the perfect example of what I feel culture should be. You can take it purely on an entertainment level—it works perfectly well as a thriller—while at the same time it is controversial and thought provoking."

Fonda plays the role of Kimberly Wells, a "soft news" anchorwoman who has spent the bulk of her journalistic career reporting on frivolous, inane subjects such as hot air balloons and singing telegrams.

"Television news, in many cases, has become the most profitable part of a day's programming," she said. "They want it short, snappy; violence, a few rapes. Play down the heavy stories, have some kooky guy with a weird tie doing the weather, and if they choose

the personalities right, the ratings will go up and they'll make more money. The quality of the people who report the news is critical to the welfare of the American people."

Kimberly's desire for a harder news angle leads her and her cameraman, played by Michael Douglas, to a California power plant to film a series about West Coast energy development. During the tour of the plant, they are witness to a serious malfunction that is surreptitiously filmed by Douglas through an observation window.

When the two try to report the incident to Don Jacovich, their producer (played by American Conservatory Theater actor Peter Donat), both he and the plant operators become paranoid of the report's implications. The information is suppressed until Jack Godell (Jack Lemmon), the plant supervisor, stumbles upon some falsified safety inspection reports and is forced to place his principles before his job.

Lemmon observed his part in the film as an important personal effort more than a political statement. "Even though I have become very involved as a citizen ecologically, this film was only a part of it. I became involved as an actor. I never thought of it as some great personal point I wanted to make. Of the subjects covered in the film, I don't think the issue of whether or not nuclear power plants are safe is as important as the suppression of the news people attempting to report the crucial information."

When asked point-blank if the film was intended to be anti-nuclear or anti-coverage, director James Bridges replied, "It's pro-people."

The big question that is always foremost in the minds of "nukes" and "anti-nukes" is, can an actual plant disaster ever really occur?

Bridges said, "One day, on the set, I picked up a newspaper and read that at a California nuclear station they

placed the reactor vessel that houses the nuclear fuel in backwards. It weighs 450,000 tons. They decided not to remove it because it would cost too much money. They decided instead to re-do the plumbing and wiring around it to make it work. And even though it's entirely possible to make it function that way, the very fact that those men could put the reactor tank in backwards implies that other such human errors could occur."

"The China Syndrome" is not the ultimate statement on its subject matter. But it will be a challenge to both the nuclear energy and motion picture industries. The greatest service the film provides is that of a well-needed shake-up to remind us of our choices and directions.

"The China Syndrome" opens March 16 at the Coronet Theater on Geary and Arguello.



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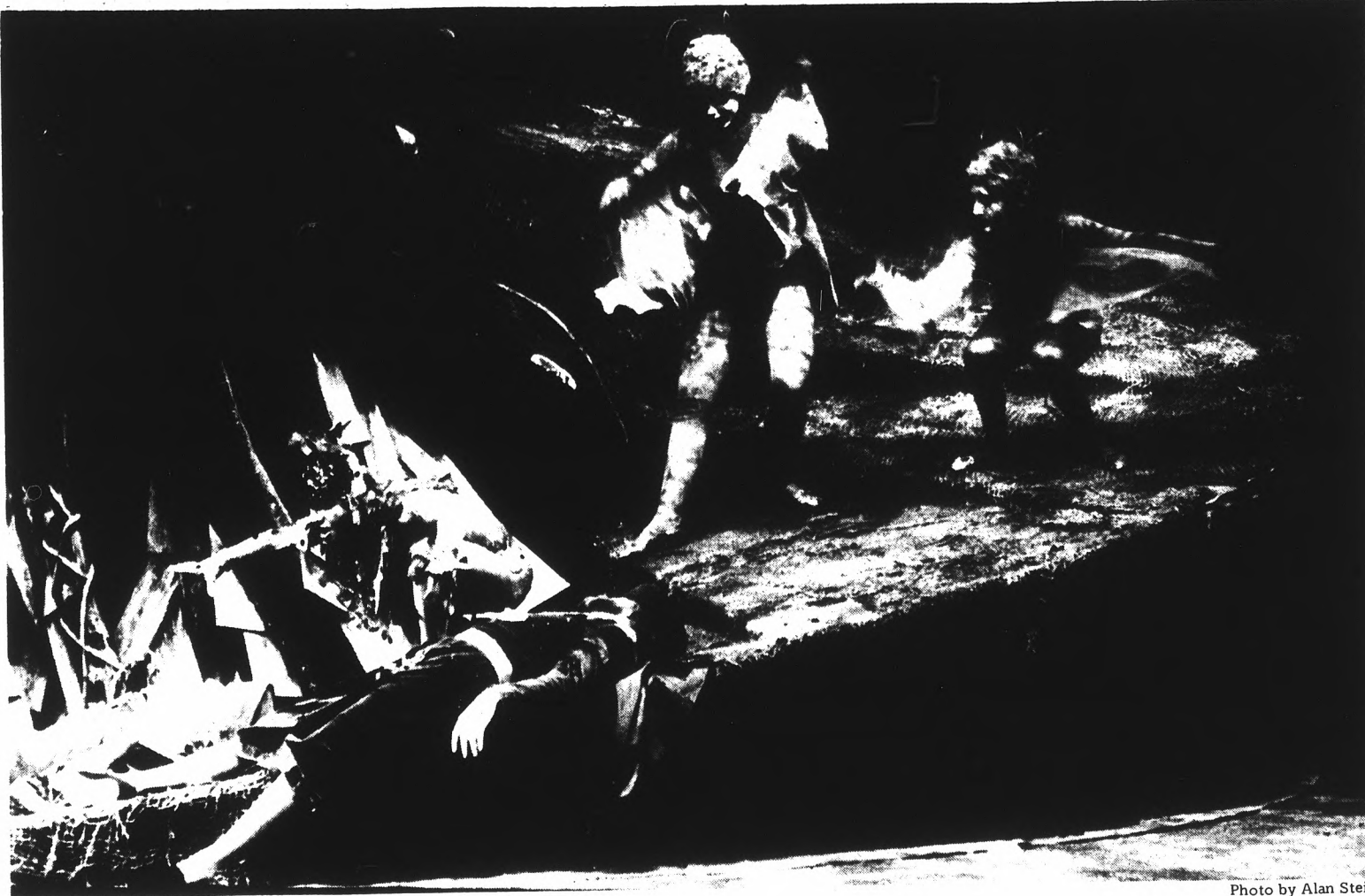


Photo by Alan Stein

A languid 'Tempest'

by Michael Reed

"The Tempest," SF State Theater Art Department's tale from Shakespeare, employs the latest in visual techniques, yet this version is little more than a basic interpretation.

The trouble with director Thomas Tyrrell's production is not that it follows the wrong approach but that it lacks any but the most cautious, being a straightforward reading of the play — unadventurous and totally oblivious to the complexities of the characters.

"The Tempest" is a play of memory. Whatever its conscious purpose, it glances back over Shakespeare's whole dramatic career and summons up for a final curtain call characters from the earlier plays.

The heroes and heroines of the early comedies have their representatives in Ferdinand and Miranda. But now their fresh confidence is always observed and commented upon by the older chorus of Prospero.

The worldly cunning of the histories and the evil of the tragedies are likewise represented and likewise controlled. Antonio, Sebastian and Alfonso, Stephano, Tripulo and Caliban, are allowed to work out their own natures up to the final circumventions. Treachery, selfishness, brutality and the desire for power are acknowledged.

At the end of his creative life, Shakespeare tried his hand at three dramatic romances and then confidently created in "The Tempest" his final masterpiece. His assuredness is evident. The play is compressed but comprehensive. It is shorter than most; its action spans less than an afternoon. Yet no aspect of his art, no last appraisal of the moral issues that had occupied him for so long, is absent.

With Prospero, the outcast ruler, in control of the mystical isle, recurrent themes are played on three levels. The action shifts in successive scenes from the romance of afflicted kings and scheming courtiers to the amorous idyl of Ferdinand and Miranda to the farce of Caliban and the drunken servants.

"The Tempest" is a paradigm of all types of man, written also above and below man, in figures of the air and of the earth. Yet this production remains on the ground level.

Missing, for instance, is the potential evil in Prospero as played by Ernest Zeppa. Marc Anthony as Antonio is little more than a sneer. The Caliban of Tony Rizzo is an ogre.

The main problem is that much of Shakespeare's language is removed. It's not that there are any cuts in Shakespeare's play that are upsetting, but that the quotations from Shakespeare we hear don't build up the images of a poetic play. Never did Shakespeare play with the mere sound of words, the echoing and contrasting vowels, the slow richness of spondaic movements, to better effect than here:

And 'twixt the green sea and the azur'd vault
Set roaring war; to the dread rattling thunder
Have I given fire and rifted Jove's stout oak
With his own bolt; the strong-bas'd promontory
Have I made shake and by the spears pluck'd up
The pine and cedar; graves at my command
Have wak'd their sleepers, op'd, and let 'em forth
By my so potent art. (V, i, 43-50)

Yet when heard in isolated fragments, the lines just seem a funny way of talking that is hard to understand. The lines are unintelligible because the actors' voices and bodies aren't in tune with the words.

As anyone who has ever been in a school production of Shakespeare has learned, to his shame, those great lines don't mean anything to an audience unless you have the training to make them sound as if you've always talked that way. Gary Widlund playing Ariel is almost the only one of the principals who manages this, so in his scenes the meaning and humor registers.

Perhaps the main reason we go to Shakespeare performances in the theater is for the happy, square excitement of hearing those marvelous lines. Here, the voices and readings are so tonelessly mediocre one hardly hears the words at all. There's not one memorable reading; the music of the great lines is missing. And without it the subtleties of the plot are lost.

"The Tempest," while nowhere as complex as "Hamlet" or "Macbeth," still requires a degree of interiority, as well as a style to match the wordplay, to capture the oncoming illumination that settles onto the play after Prospero reveals no harm shall come from the shipwreck. It needs a way of rendering in symbol or metaphor the text's conflict of opposites — power/patience, mutiny/providence, storm/rest, bondage/liberty, youth/age, physical/spiritual grace and so on — that finally asserts the inevitable and miraculous return of new life.

What this version lacks in basic interpretation it makes up for in visual opulence and special effects. Set designer John B. Wilson has fashioned a revolving set that serves a variety of functions. His lighting design is properly cosmic and atmospheric. William Duke's sound effects add much to the mood. The special effects of the storm and Ariel's comings and goings are coordinated superbly. M. Celestine G. Ranney has devised an awesome array of evocative costumes.

The fault with the production is that without a firm intellectual stance, the sum total of its disparate elements adds up to naught. The musical score resumes rather than supports this "Tempest"; where one longs for a key signature of F major, there is incidental ballet music. Where there should be a "living drollery" of beautiful beings or any defined concept of humor and play, there is only the same old slapstick.

A strategic new game

by Stephen Lewis

Tired of playing Monopoly?

Want to play a game which combines offense, defense, luck and a variety of strategies?

If the answer is yes, Quintessence may be just what you're looking for. Quintessence was on the drawing for college students, is played on a board composed of pentagonal spaces arranged in diamond shapes.

The object of the game is to obtain all (20) of your opponent's markers or occupy five yellow spaces in the center of the board call power spaces. The power spaces are important because a player can attack and capture an opponent's markers only if he occupies one of these spaces.

The board consists mostly of card spaces (there are three sets of cards and three corresponding sets of card spaces).

Having a complete set of three, a player may obtain a power space by landing on power spaces and turning in the cards.

Players may also receive cards by capturing an opponent's marker.

The power spaces themselves are open to attack by opponents who possess two sets of cards.

The game involves varying strategies, such as blocking an opponent's pawn with your markers, getting as many cards as you can, and constantly attacking an opponent to capture his markers.

Quintessence was marketed over the Thanksgiving holiday last year by Pentagames Inc.

The game's designers are New Yorkers: Allen Ginsberg, a teacher; Wayne Robertson, a lawyer; Martin Huss, an engineer; and artist Joseph Lynn.

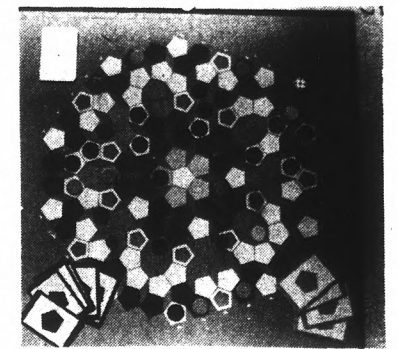
Quintessence, designed principally

board for two and a half years before it hit the department stores.

According to Ginsberg, the original idea for a game was his. "I was looking for a way to make extra money," he said.

The other designers came in during the development of the game, each bringing something from his field or vocation.

"The engineer put together the board design, the artist extended the scope of the game, and the lawyer aided us in marketing," said Ginsberg.



The four found big game companies were not interested in Quintessence.

"Big marketers don't like outside sources and do like games which can be sold in 30 seconds," said Ginsberg.

"We then decided to form our own marketing company, and that's how Pentagames was formed."

Each component of the game — board, markers, and pawns — is made by a different manufacturer.

The game has been marketed extensively in New York and is sold by several prominent department stores, including Macy's and Gimble's.

Quintessence is sold at "Games and Glass" on Pierce Street in San Francisco and will soon be available at the Franciscan Shops at SF State.

spotlight

MUSIC

At the Union Depot:

March 15 — Jazz group Kevin

Harris and Friends. 5-7 p.m.

March 16 — Jazz quartet with

Steve Heinemann. 2-4 p.m.

March 21 — Country group

Back in the Saddle. 5-7 p.m.

March 20 — Jazz band Santur

will perform in the Barbary

Coast. 12-2 p.m. Free.

March 21 — Jim Graham

Quartet, a modern jazz-fusion

group, at the Barbary Coast at

noon. Free.

DANCE

March 16 — Live Disco Dance

in the thoroughfare of the

Student Union. 9 p.m.-1 a.m.

Everyone invited, admission free

to students.

FILM

March 20 — Le Cercle

Francais presents "Le Vieil

Homme et L'Enfant." All films

are free and have subtitles. 3-5

p.m. in the Barbary Coast.

March 22 — "Close Encoun-

ters of the Third Kind" will be

shown in the Barbary Coast. 4-7

p.m. and on March 23 at noon.

2:30, 5 and 7 p.m. \$1.

March 21 — Cinematheque

presents two versions of "Back

Street" at 7 p.m. in McKenna

Theater. \$1.50.

POETRY

March 21 — The Poetry Cen-

ter presents Alice Walker and Su-

san Griffin. Readings begin at 3

p.m. in the Barbary Coast. Free.

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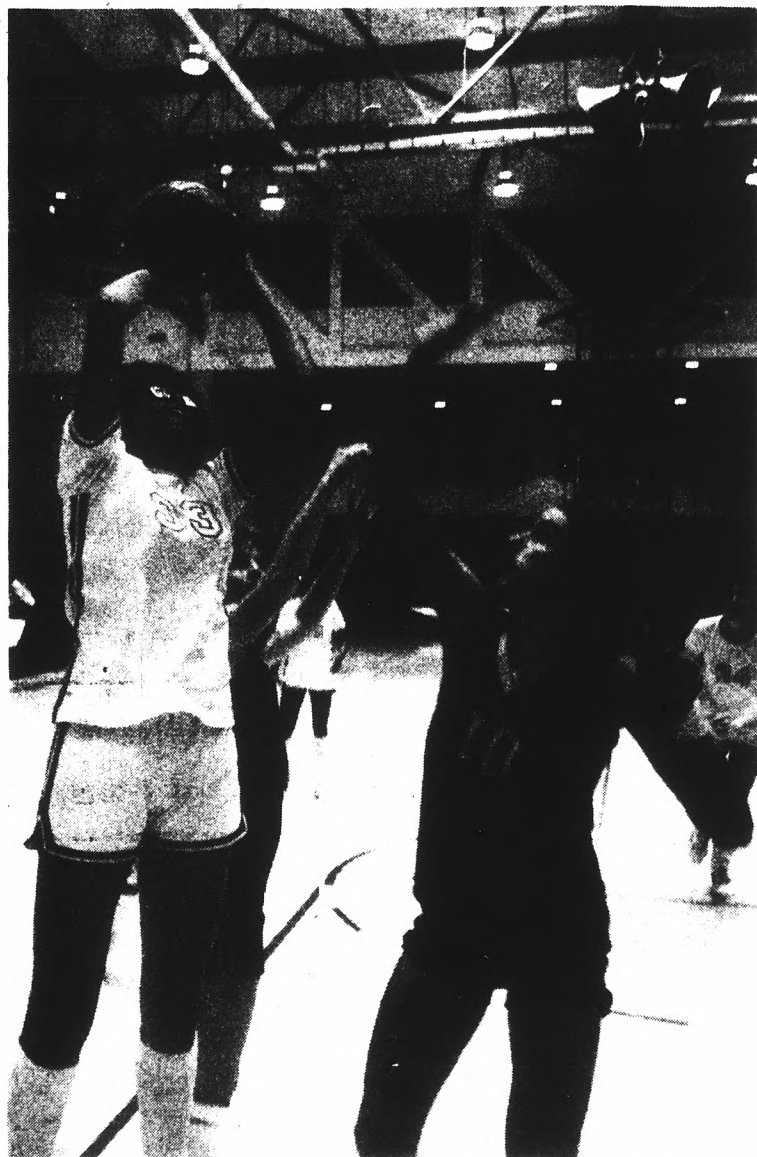
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sports



Dianna Grayer helped pace the Gators to the Golden State Conference championship this year with her 15.9 points per game average.

Cagers give Rebels run for their money in regionals

by Ann Miller

Santa Barbara — It came as no real surprise that SF State's women's basketball team lost to Nevada-Las Vegas in the first round of the AIAW Western Regionals. It was the way they lost that was such a shocker.

The Gators fell 86-78 to the top-seeded Rebels, but coach Gooch Foster's Golden State Conference (GSC) champions seemed to overcome the intimidation of playing the nation's fifth-ranked team.

They managed to destroy the effects of a 92-40 preseason loss to UNLV.

But above all, SF State overcame the one handicap that made it unique at the regionals: The Gators do not give athletic scholarships.

SF State fell behind by 29 points early in the final half. UNLV yawned and waited for the Gators to fold.

No team had run with Las Vegas for 40 minutes and lived to tell about it. But in the final 15 minutes of their season the Gators outscored the no. 5 team in the country, 41-20.

Senior Dianna Grayer, who survived the court action with the running, gunning Rebels for 37 minutes, described her feelings near the end of

the game.

"I knew we could win," she said with assurance and a little bit of sadness. "I felt it."

The Rebels must have felt the same way in the closing minutes. As the Gators drew closer, UNLV players began to glance at one another after every Gator basket as if to say, "What are they doing? This is not supposed to be happening."

After the game it was the defeated Gators who came together for hugs, smiles and tears. The Rebels walked solemnly to their locker room, still a little dazed.

Gator captain Kim Miller played 38 minutes in her final game for SF State. After struggling through a tough league season where she said she never reached her full potential, this last game proved how important she is to the team. With hardly any rest Miller collected 16 rebounds and 13 points — many of them during the Gators' closing rush, when she was struggling to catch her breath.

"I was so tired out there," she said after an emotional team meeting following the loss. Still breathing heavily and having trouble controlling her voice, she added, "I guess if you have to go, this is the way."

On the way out of the gym even coach Foster looked happy about the way the season ended.

Foster's dissatisfaction with the team's play throughout the season, when it ran up a 13-1 conference record and 17-9 overall, always came down to one problem: She was sure the team had not ever played up to its full ability.

After the regional loss Foster finally had seen what she waited for all season long.

"I'm glad we finally played like this in our last game," she said.

The Gators' only loss in conference play came against Chico State in the two teams' first meeting this year. The second-place Wildcats lost to the Gators at Chico a week later and after a close Gator win over UC Davis, SF State swept through its final games to the team's first championship.

Dianna Grayer, named co-MVP in the GSC for the second year, led the Gators in scoring with 15.9 points a game and blocks with 60. At Davis she blocked 15 shots, and her 29-point game against Hayward State was the league's highest.

Miller averaged 12.3 points a game, hitting for 27 against Humboldt State. Although she struggled with her

shooting all year, the rest of her game never fell off. Miller swiped 56 steals and contributed 48 assists from her forward position. For the second year in a row she was given first team All-GSC honors.

"One thing this season does for us is put us a little more in the public eye," said Foster. "That's very important for recruiting, especially at a non-scholarship institution. The students are always attracted by a winner."

Mary Whatford, regrettably put her uniform away after the loss to UNLV, put it a little more simply.

"After tonight a lot more people will realize SF State actually does exist."

Gator Notes... Next year the AIAW will begin forming divisions in women's sports. SF State will no longer have to compete against scholarship schools in post-season play. The frustration the Gators have felt against teams such as UNLV and UCLA will stop. A national championship for SF State will now be a real possibility instead of a pipe dream...

The satisfaction of staying with the scholarship schools can be reserved for preseason play, when the games don't count and the losses don't hurt.

Gator nine blows shot at FWC lead

by Steve Eoff

Ricky Baker, SF State outfielder, sat slumped on the bench in the Gator dugout. He stared down at the ground, his mouth set in a tight line, his expression grim. Only minutes before, he had dropped a twisting fly ball in right field, costing the Gators the game (a 10-8 loss to UC Davis) and a chance to move into a first-place tie with the conference-leading Aggies.

"Maybe it's my fault," said coach Orrin Freeman. "Ricky doesn't usually play right field, and I put him out there, so maybe it's my fault."

All fault-finding aside, one must go back a day (to Friday, March 9) to get the whole picture.

The Gators traveled to Davis for the first contest of a three-game series between the top two teams in the Far Western Conference (FWC). SF State stood one game behind the Aggies in the FWC standings.

After six innings of the first game, the score was tied at three. Gator reliever Jeff Creamer came in to pitch the seventh and was promptly tagged for five runs, none of them earned.

Both teams tallied again for the 9-5 final score.

"It's the only kind of game we know how to lose," said Freeman. "Basically, errors are the only thing that hurts us."

The two teams met again on Saturday for a doubleheader.

Victory in the next game came quickly and rather easily. Mike Granger (3-1) hurled a four-hitter, walking only one Davis batter. The final score was 3-0.

The offensive firepower for the Gators was supplied by Tony Saffo, Ralph Hodge and Kelly McGhee.

With the victory, the Gators were again only one game out of first place.

The series finale turned into



Tony Saffo ended his batting slump with a vengeance last weekend — three triples and a double.

Photo by Michael Tharin

an extra-inning slugfest. In addition to the 14 bases on balls issued, each squad rapped 11 hits.

Moving into the seventh inning SF State held a 7-2 lead when the roof fell in on the Gator pitchers.

A single, a double, a walk, a sacrifice fly, and an inside-the-park home run brought Davis to within one, 7-6.

The Gators added a run but Davis replied with two, tying the score at eight at the end of nine innings.

SF State reliever Larry White came on to pitch the tenth inning and walked three Aggies to load the bases. The next Davis hitter poled a twisting line drive into right field, where Ricky Baker was moving into position for the catch. The ball curved sharply, caught the side of Baker's glove and dropped to the ground

behind him. Two Davis runners scored.

SF State, stunned by this turn of events, went down meekly in the bottom of the inning, and the contest was over. The final score was 10-8.

Next on the schedule for SF State

is a three-game series with Chico State. The Gators will host the Wildcats for a single game on Friday (March 16) at 2:30 p.m. on Maloney field. Saturday the Gators travel to Chico for a doubleheader at noon.

scoreboard

1979 All-Golden State Conference

First Team

Player	School
Dianna Grayer	SF State
Kim Miller	SF State
Debbie Kjellberg	Chico St.
Cathy Sulinski	Hayward St.
Pam Martin	UC Davis
Laura Fumagalli	UC Davis

Second Team

Angel Floyd	SF State
Patty Harmon	SF State
Sharon Galligan	Chico St.
Dianna Honeycutt	Chico St.
Lorraine Simmons	Sacramento St.

Co-Player of the Year: Dianna Grayer (SF State); Pam Martin (UC Davis).

Coach of the Year: Gooch Foster (SF State).

Honorable Mention: Cheryl Goldsmith (SF State); Diana Pels (SF State).

Far Western Conference

Baseball Standings

UC Davis	11-4
SF STATE	9-6
Chico State	8-6
Hayward State	8-7
Sacramento State	6-9
Humboldt State	4-7
Stanislaus State	4-11

Women's Softball

Davis (0-0)	010 135 0-10 7 0
SF State (0-0)	000 010 0-1 7 4
Davis — Hayos and Peters; SF State — Miller and Floyd.	
Davis (1-0)	411 000 0-6 5 2
SF State (0-1)	000 052 X-7 4 2
Davis — Clopper, Hayos (5) and Peters; SF State — Grayer and Morris.	

Women's Softball

(Non-Conference)

USF	900 304 5-21 10 3
SF State	210 450 0-12 14 4
USF — Chamberlain, Liebespeck (5) and McCoy; SF State — Reichle; Grayer (1); Miller (6) and Morris.	

Golden State Conference Women's

Gymnastics Championships

At Davis

1. Hayward St.	2. Sacramento St.
3. UC Davis	4. Chico St.
5. SF State	6. Sonoma

Men's Gymnastics

Tri-Meet

UC Davis	166.0
SFSU	127.9
Sonoma	127.4

Sacramento State Women's

Tennis Tournament

1. UC Davis	27½ 2. Fullerton 23
3. San Jose St.	17½ 4. Fresno St.
15 5. UOP	13 6. Nevada-Reno 11½
7. Sacramento St.	10 8. SF State 7½
8. Cal Poly-SLO	7 9. Humboldt St.
4 10. Stanislaus St.	0
Individual Gator Results:	No. 1 singles — Kathy Peisfner (4th); No. 2 singles — Audrey Fong (4th); No. 3 singles — Helen Perales (2nd); No. 5 singles — Maureen Healy (4th); No. 6 singles — Pat Chaves (4th).

AIAW Regional Playoffs

At Santa Barbara

SF STATE	33 45 — 78
SF STATE (17-9)	33 45 — 78
UNLV (25-2)	52 36 — 86

SF State — Floyd 1 0-0 2; DeAndreis 2 0-1 4; Pels 3 0-1 6; Harmon 5 5-6 15; Grayer 8 4-10 20; Klassen 1 0-2 2; Rickman 1 0-1 2; Miller 6 1-6 13; Goldsmith 7 0-0 14. Totals: 34 10-27 78.

UNLV — Hamilton 5 5-6 15; Calloway 3 4-7 10; Purdy 0 0-1 0; Carter 2 4-9 8; Glover 8 2-2 18; Willis 4 3-8 11; Odhona 3 6-8 11; Perkins 1 0-0 2; Welch 5 0-0 10. Totals: 31 24-41 86.

Total fouls: SF State 32, UNLV 32.

Fouled out: Floyd, Klassen, Rickman, Calloway, Reed, Odhona.

GOLF

St. Mary's 387, SF State 392

Individual Gator Scores — McGilley 77; Hawkins 77; Schlosser 78; Brown 79; Davis 81.

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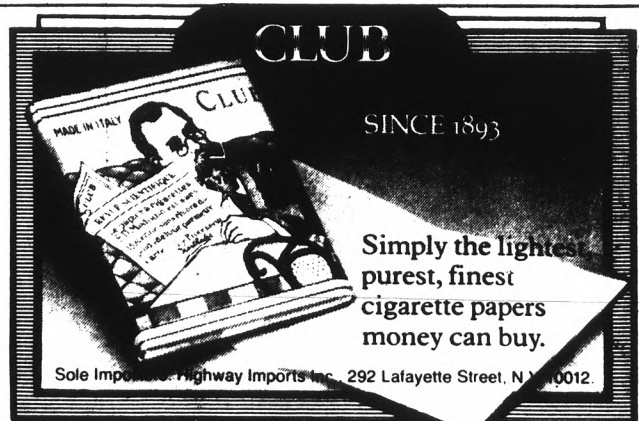
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Miller SPORTS AWARD BASKETBALL ATHLETE OF THE WEEK

DIANNA GRAYER 6'0 from Marin

For the Women's Basketball team at the AIAW Regional Playoffs in Santa Barbara, she scored a game high 20 points, shot eight of 10 from the field, and grabbed eight rebounds vs. University of Nevada-Las Vegas.

The Gators finished 17-9 in the regular season and captured the Golden State conference title.



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Charlie Tickn
the world title

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by Larry Espi

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Photo by the late Greg Robinson, courtesy of the San Francisco Examiner.

Charlie Tickner is presently in Vienna displaying his graceful figure-skating talents. He's also defending the world title he won last year.

They're not in it for money

by Larry Espinola

It takes a special type of athlete to be a wrestler, knowing nine out of ten times he will reap no financial rewards for his efforts on the mat.

Unlike football and basketball, when if you excel in college there's the chance of being drafted by a professional team, the only thing wrestling offers is a shot at the Olympic team every four years.

Not much of an inspiration, huh? So, the inevitable question of why become a wrestler arises.

To look at Baron Wong, the last sport you'd think he's involved in is wrestling. The 23-year-old native Hawaiian stands 5-foot-6-inches tall and wrestles at 118 pounds. And that's with his clothes on.

"I wanted to wrestle to prove I could compete with the other guys," said Wong. "I wrestled at 99 pounds in high school. I was that light."

Being 118 pounds may be fine for wrestling, but what do you do when your date outweighs you?

"Thinking about that sometimes," Wong said. "Last year when I wrestled at 118 pounds I felt conscious of girls looking at me because of my dieting, but I was so involved in wrestling that I didn't really care."

Wong's daily diet consists of oatmeal, milk and vitamin pills in the morning. For lunch it's one peanut butter sandwich and a piece of fruit. At dinner it's a small cut of meat, rice, bread and milk. According to Wong, everything is in "small portions."

Scott Osterholdt started wrestling to get in shape for football at El Cerrito High School. Instead, he ended up enjoying the sport more than football and decided to devote himself full time to it.

"I'm not sure why other guys get into wrestling. For me it was the competition — the one-on-one aspect of the sport," the 21-year-old physical therapy and education major said.

While Osterholdt and Wong, both seniors, have just finished their wrestling careers at SF State, Julian Lathan is

just beginning his.

Lathan is an 18-year-old freshman from Galileo High School in San Francisco, where he made All-City for two years in the 135-pound weight class. He also played basketball and ran cross-country.

So why choose wrestling over basketball? "I often ask myself why I'm doing this," said Lathan, a psychology major. "Usually the question comes up when I'm down on the mat."

"But wrestling is more of a challenge. If you're in basketball and you get in trouble you can always pass the ball off to someone else. But when you're wrestling and you're out there on your back, no one is going to come to help you. You've got to do it yourself."

The constant contact in the sport of wrestling produces its share of injuries.

"I've had sprained fingers, thumbs and ankles, pulled chest muscles, and right now my right knee is bothering me," said Osterholdt.

Lathan's problems, however, aren't injuries, but the transition from high school to college wrestling.

"I had to change most of the moves I had learned in high school after my first match," Lathan said. "The first match was like a 'welcome to college wrestling.' I got the crap beaten out of me. I was losing 8-0 before I got pinned in the third round."

Lathan may still have a lot to learn, but he surprised everyone with his performance this year. He finished third in the conference and the regionals, for the highest finish of any freshman this season.

Wong also had a good season and just missed qualifying for the regionals by one point.

Osterholdt became the top wrestler in the conference at 167 pounds this year.

For Wong and Osterholdt there are no pro scouts knocking at their doors. Their wrestling careers are over.

For Lathan the question is whether he should wrestle for three more years.

"I'm not really sure if I'll wrestle for four years because it's hard work," he said. "But I still love to wrestle."

Mining for Olympic gold at Lake Placid

The 1980 Winter Olympics are less than 11 months away. Extensive training by potential competitors is now taking place. Charlie Tickner, the national figure-skating champion, is one of those potential Olympians. He is one of just a handful of Bay Area athletes getting ready.

by Steve Eoff

Mrs. Bonita Tickner opens the door to her son's bedroom, walks over to the window and raises the shade. She looks past the back yard and watches the lights along the freeway twinkling in the early morning darkness.

It's 5 a.m. and Charlie has skating practice at six.

An hour later, George Tickner and son Charlie are driving to Berkeley Iceland. The elder Tickner drops Charlie off at the arena on his way to work.

At 8 a.m. Charlie's mother arrives to pick him up and drive him to school in Lafayette.

Despite the early hour, Charlie is skating with energy and enthusiasm. When the lesson ends, he glides reluctantly off the ice, drops himself on a bench and begins unlacing his boots.

The coach skates across the arena to where Mrs. Tickner is sitting. He tells her that Charlie, at the tender age of nine, has a natural talent for figure-skating. He suggests private lessons.

The time has come for a decision.

The decision to let Charlie skate, made some 15 years ago, has proven wise.

Charlie Tickner, 25, is now the national figure-skating champion, having won his third consecutive U.S. title last month in Cincinnati. He is now in Vienna, defending the world figure-skating title he won last year in Canada.

Hard work and sacrifice are the ingredients that make a world-class athlete. Throughout his 15 years of skating, Charlie has willingly supplied the hard work while his parents have always lent a hand with the sacrifices.

For Charlie's mother, those sacrifices meant rising before 5 a.m. everyday so he could make his 6 a.m. skating lesson in Berkeley before his 9 a.m. class at Acalanes High School.

In those days, Mrs. Tickner taxied her son to the nearby Walnut Creek Ice Arena after school for another hour or two of practice.

Although it has been more than six years since this

routine ended (Charlie moved to Colorado), Mrs. Tickner still wakes up before the sun, out of habit, every day.

"For us, it was a major milestone in Charlie's career when he got his driver's license and was able to drive himself to skating practice," she says.

But providing transportation was only one sacrifice the Tickners made. There was the essential matter of expenses, which Charlie's father reluctantly discusses.

"It costs no more (to finance a skater) than to send a kid through Stanford Medical School," he says.

"I bought Charlie's first pair of skates secondhand for \$4.50, and his first series of lessons (six one-hour sessions) cost \$12," he says.

"Now, for the custom boots and blades Charlie uses (he wears out two or three pairs a year), it can cost \$500 a year. His costumes, purchased from a seamstress in L.A., cost \$125 apiece. And at Charlie's level, coaches charge \$20 and up for a one-hour lesson."

As Charlie's career progressed, he developed a need for a higher level of coaching and competition — the reasons,

'He's the world champion.

Nobody can take that away'

ultimately, for his move to Colorado — and for more skating time.

This led to six years of summer skating clinics in Squaw Valley, where the Tickners own a home. Each summer, Mrs. Tickner would act as housemother for all the boys in the camp. She watched over the skaters, washed their socks and reminded them to brush their teeth. She was, as her husband says, involved "up to here."

Then, in 1971, Charlie decided to take the big step. He left the University of Nevada-Reno and moved to Littleton, Colo., to devote all his time to pursuing an Olympic gold medal.

Since that time, his career has had its ups and downs. He fell three times in one national competition, and in the 1976 nationals he finished fourth (only the top three finishers represent the United States in the Olympics).

Charlie, at age 22, faced the prospect of waiting four long years to try again for the 1980 Olympics at the relatively advanced age of 26.

Charlie chose to do just that, telling his parents, "I still realize I'm one of the best in the skating world."

The next year (1977) he won his first national title, and in 1978 he became the third American to win the world title, along with Tim Woods and Dick Button.

Now, Charlie is preparing for his second and final attempt at the Olympics. He has unveiled a new, self-choreographed freestyle routine in Vienna. But he hasn't decided if he will use the routine in the 1980 Olympics at Lake Placid, N.Y.

Although Charlie's parents come from upstate New York, they probably won't attend the Olympics.

"We have a policy of not attending competitions, because our presence might break Charlie's concentration," his father says. "Parents are sometimes a problem for skaters, so we try to keep a real low profile."

Although his parents have never been present to see Charlie win a major title, they watch him on TV and are justifiably proud.

"Certainly, our proudest moment came last year when Charlie won the world title," his father says. "He's the world champion for 1978 and nobody can take that away from him."

There have been some minor problems for the Tickner family. The telephone bill is higher, Charlie has missed Christmas for six years in a row and his parents only see him three or four times each year.

But when Mr. and Mrs. Tickner were asked if they had any regrets about Charlie's choice of career, they replied, "God no, none at all ... he was born to do it."

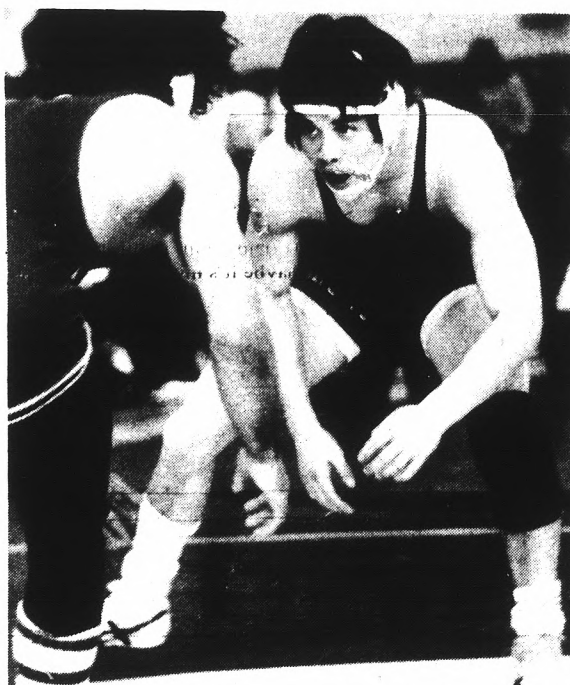


Photo by Scott Ludwig

Baron Wong glares at opponent in his last match for Gators.

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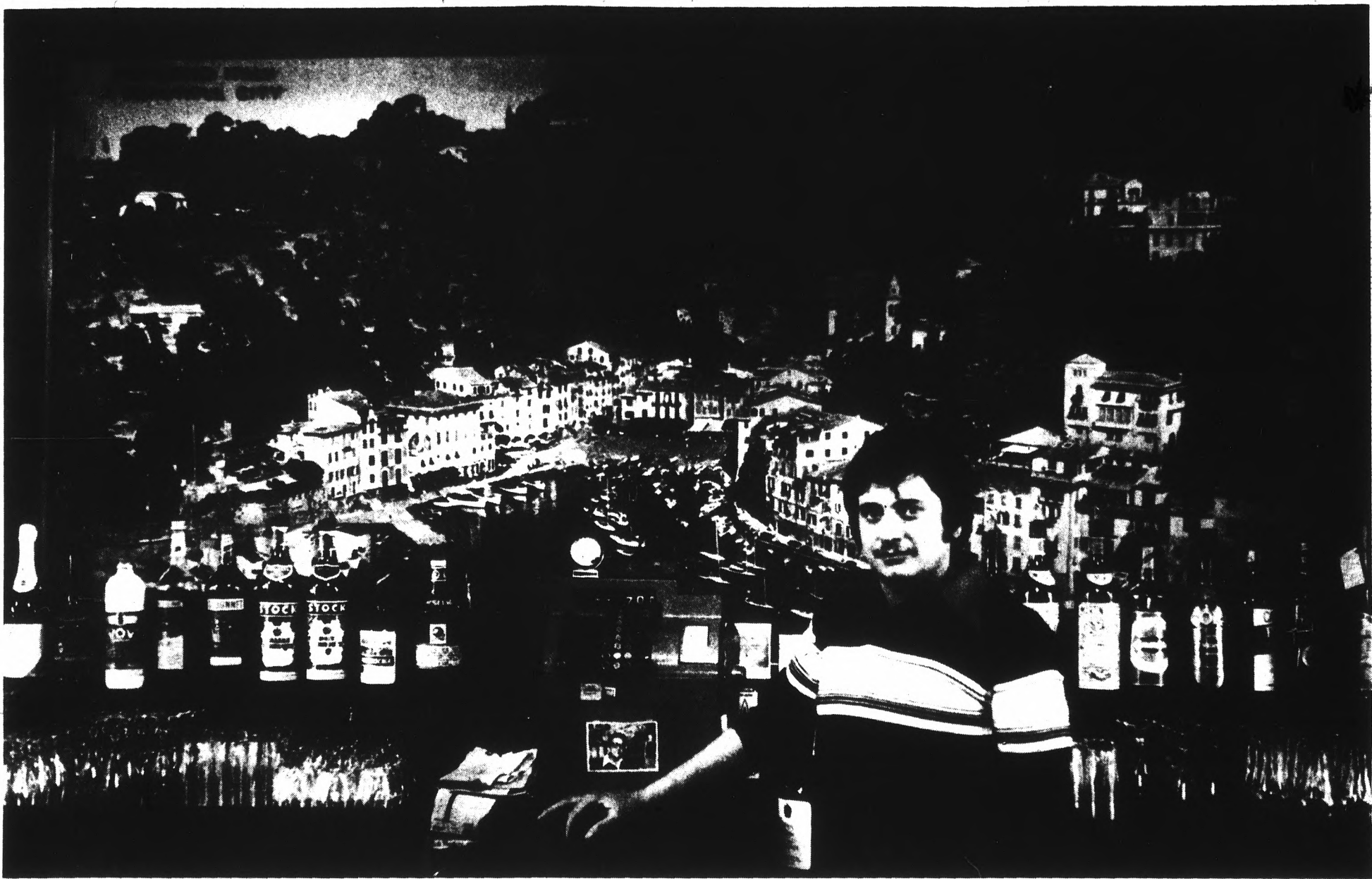
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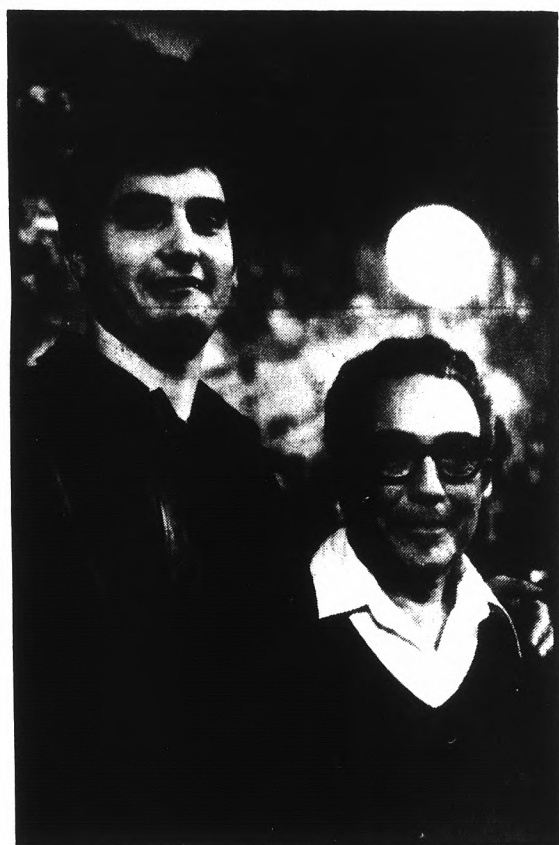
Cafe Portofino



backwords

by John Tuvo

Photos by Al Stein



It's 11 o'clock on a Saturday evening. "Viva Mexico" booms out of the juke box at Portofino's Cafe on Columbus Avenue in San Francisco. The music stops, the record switches, and the voice of Julius La Rosa singing "Eh Cumbare" fills the room. A moment later, "Don't Fear the Reaper," a rock song by the ominous Blue Oyster Cult, dominates the sound of the place. This seemingly unusual sequence of songs is not strange to Portofino's unique atmosphere.

There is a song for everyone at Portofino's. There has to be. Portofino's has become a refuge and a sanctuary for immigrants young and old, who have not assimilated themselves into the Union Street bar society.

Whether it be a young Sicilian or Mexican, or an aged Italian, they come to Portofino's to enjoy. And celebrate. The small club is crammed with the sounds of laughter, raised voices, clanging pinball machines and competitive cheers.

The experience of a good time transcends most language barriers.

And if merriment can't break language barriers, bartender and owner Gaetano Balistreri will. "Tommy," as most of the English speaking regulars call him, speaks fluent English, Italian and Spanish.

"There is no trouble between the different types of immigrants. Everybody comes to have a good time," said Tommy with a slight Italian accent.

Tommy stands about 5 feet 3 inches tall, but his size does not hinder his control of the bar.

"If I see there is a possibility of trouble starting, I use psychology," he said.

A soft word often can be more effective than force.

"Sometimes they talk their problems out with me or I just quietly convince them to leave," explained Tommy.

Tommy greets every drinker with a wide, exploding grin. His dark-rimmed glasses rest atop a classic Sicilian nose. His greyish hair still retains a bit of dark brown to it. It's mussed up most of the time, giving him a harried appearance.

Tommy is from the small Sicilian town of Santa Lia — the same town that produced the Alioto and DiMaggio families.

An adventurous spirit led Tommy to join the Italian army when he was 19, in 1939.

After the war, Tommy lived in South America. There is not a country in that huge continent that Tommy has not been to.

His next trek took him to Northern Mexico where he opened a bar, which his in-laws are still operating.

Tommy moved to the North Beach district of San Francisco in the '60s. In 1971, he bought the Portofino Cafe.

Of all the other "Portofinos" in the city, Tommy's is the original. It dates back to the 1940s.

Portofino's does not have soft, romantic lighting, plush carpeting or ornate furniture. The decor is plain. A 4-foot by 8-foot blow-up poster of the town of Portofino stands proudly behind the bar.

Portofino is a beautiful fishing village in Northern Italy. It's somewhat ironic that most of the cafe's Italian clientele are southern Italians, who are looked down upon by the northerners.

Huge moose and elk horns adorn the beige-colored walls.

"I caught that one in Bristol Bay, Alaska. He weighed 1,600 pounds," said Tommy proudly, as he pointed to a set of spider-shaped horns over the bathroom doorway.

But the center of attention at Portofino's is the "foosball," or table soccer, game.

The game can be played by two or four. A player controls his game by turning black handles connected to a line of cast soccer figures. The rules are basically the same as in regulation soccer.

If one is not experienced in the game, playing any of the Mexicans who frequent Portofino's can be devastating to the ego. Most of them, with a simple flick of the wrist, can send the game ball flying across the table with the speed of a bullet.

"Put a mierda," Raphael exclaims as his opponent, Gilberto, shoots a ball past his goalie for a point. Raphael and Gilberto are intense rivals.

"Loco," says one Mexican. He just saw Raphael hand Gilberto a \$10 bill for Gilberto's conquest.

One can usually see these young Mexicans huddled by the foosball table, gawking at whoever is playing and speaking Spanish at an unbelievably frantic, yet rhythmic pace.

"Como esta usted, amigo, Viva Mexico, Raphael trabajar."

Some dress in early '70s chic with long leather coats and plaid pants.

Romance occupies much of their time.

"I like Portofino because many nice people come here. I love the Italian people. I love the Italian women," remarked Jose, a Mexican and one of the few immigrants at the cafe who can speak coherent English.

"I try to talk to the girls on Meeshon Street, but everytime I open my mouth to talk de girls, they tell me they don't speak Spanish.

Most of the Latin immigrants work as busboys, cooks or dishwashers at various restaurants in North Beach.

An unadulterated innocence can be seen in their faces. They are waiting for the American dream to come true.

However, as good as the Mexicans are at foosball, the Sicilians have little trouble defeating them. Whether they play dice or cards or foosball, one's ears cannot escape the melodic motion of the Sicilian language. Sicilians don't talk, they sing.

"Oh, Giovanni fa tromare oggi?", Mateo shouts to a friend across the bar.

Mateo, along with his friend Nicola, always hang out at the "Club Port" (that's what the locals call it).

Mateo stands about 5 feet 7 inches tall. His curly, dark brown hair with his olive skin and his wide expanding smile exude a warmth that adds to the charm of the cafe.

Nicola is built the same way, but his racing style, pear-shaped glasses detract from his Mediterranean demeanor.

They both pick up dark brown dice cups and slam them to the surface of the bar. Mateo lifts up his cup cautiously and peeks at his dice.

"Oybo, oybo," shouts Mateo. He is not happy with his dice. Mateo drinks his demitasse of bitter espresso as though it were water.

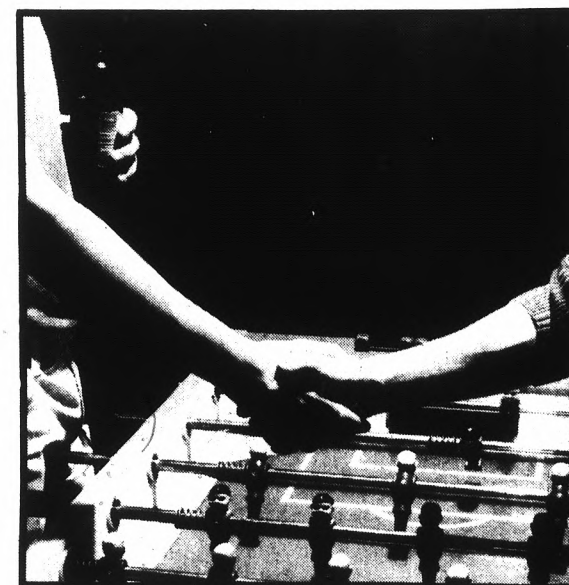
"Damme una bicchiere del vino," exclaims Nicola, arms flailing about. All he wants is a glass of wine — a stranger might think he is going mad.

"I come here usually after I get off work at Caesar's (restaurant). It has an easygoing nature to it," said Mateo.

"It is a place where I can go and people speak the same language as I do," added Nicola. "Tommy is a real friendly person, too."

Another aspect of Portofino's is the older Italian men who hang out there.

Ranging from 60 to 80 years old, these men gather around the club's wooden tables, playing Italian card games like Canasta, Briscola and Tre Sete. Most of those ex-fishermen wear baggy grey or



brown pants held up by suspenders. Fedora hats covering receding hairlines is a common fashion.

A gruff, gravelly voice stands out. It sounds like a cross between the possessed Linda Blair in "The Exorcist" and Louis Armstrong. The voice belongs to a rotund, broad-faced man named Phillip.

"Parla troppo, fa lavoro," Phillip says, laughing at the bartender.

Fish butcher Guy Spinale can be seen almost any night of the week at Portofino's.

"I live only a few blocks away, so I don't have to drive home when I get shitfaced," said Guy.

"You don't need a membership to get in the place like it seems to have to in some bars," he added.

The openness of Portofino's is what draws so many of the city's proud immigrants to it. No membership cards indeed. The people at Port's play the old games, like back home. They understand the yelling and the noise and "GOAL!"

Portofino's has a charm that period furniture and a thick carpet do not. To its patrons, the club is like home.

Home for one big, international family.